The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,566 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1885.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th Dec.
				1886.
L RAVENNA	3372	700	W. J. Nantes	1st Jan.
M BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	8th ,,
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	22nd ,,
L MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th ,,
M VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th ,,
M SIAM	3011	500		5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1885.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	25th Dec.
				1886
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd ,,
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 24, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 3, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd March

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	29th Dec.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA *VIA* COLOMBO.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechlinger	2,800	450	12th Jan.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 56, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
Dec. 4, 1885.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA.

THE fine Steamer "MOUNT LEBANON," 2,410, will sail on or about 8th January, 1886. Has splendid accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For rates of passage, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th December, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO KARACHI.

s. s. ARMENIA ..... 3550 480 G. Read ....22nd Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. ARMENIA	3550	480	Geo. Read	12th Jan.'6
s. s. PERSIA	3550	480	W. Hutchison	23rd ,,
s. s. VICTORIA	3550	480	Wm. Russel	6th Feb.
s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	20th ,,
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	520	J. Boothby	6th Mar.
s. s. ARABIA	3550	480	J. Laird	20th ,,

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s. s. CALIFORNIA. 3550 480 Wm. Young.......Saturday, 9th Jan.'6

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Dec. 18, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons	H.P.	On or about
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4,100	500	26th Dec. 1885

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 11th Nov., 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885
Clan	GRAHAM	2,950	C. Alexanderson	26th Dec.
				1886
,,	MACKENZIE	3,000	Wm. Elliott	*4th Jan.
,,	MACLEAN	2,350	J. Schofield	14th Jan.
,,	MURRAY	2,100	E. Warfolk	24th Jan.
,,	FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	29th Jan.

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th December, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st January, 1886 at 11 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 28th December, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th December, 1885. Agents.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, as the SOLELY APPOINTED PASSENGER AGENTS to the ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION for the INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, are prepared to give quotations at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES BY ALL LINES OF STEAMERS, and by all routes from all chief stations in India, either to London direct, or by any route through the European Continent.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are prepared to arrange for any number or class of Native Indians, both for the journey and accommodation in Europe, in accordance with the special requirements of caste.

Mr. John M. Cook, Sole Managing Partner, is now in India, and will be glad to see personally by appointment or give replies to communications which may be addressed to

THOS. COOK & SON } Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 10½ Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Thos. Cook and Son make no charge in any way to their patrons, and every traveller with T. C. and Son's tickets is entitled to the *free* use of their Offices and Assistants in all parts of the Globe. During the Exhibition an Exchange, Reading, and Waiting Room will be opened in Old London Street, at which travellers can make appointments, find the Indian, and Colonial papers, write letters, receive telegrams, &c. Telegraphic Registered Address, "TOURIST, London."

PASSENGER SEASON, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

A first-class STEAMER of this Line will leave BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL and LIVERPOOL for BOMBAY, regularly once a fortnight.

Favourable terms for return passages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 26th November, 1885.

CITY LINE.

THE first-class steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,651 tons, will sail for London on or about 15th January, 1886. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkahs, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as favourite passenger ship, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 21st December, 1885. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

WE BOOK PASSAGES by well-appointed 1st Class Steamers, all the year round, to and from different Home and Continental Ports, at from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400, 1st Class. We also secure passages by the P. & O. Co. and all the other regular Lines of Steamers at the lowest possible fares. We also supply Continental Railway tickets and secure places in sleeping car to enable passengers to go through with the mails. A liberal reduction made for families and parties, and no commission charged.

Full particulars on application, personally, or by letter, or telegram to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., Travellers' Agents and Bankers, Bombay, 28, Apollo-street; London, 27, Leadenhall-street, E. C.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	A.
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	20	0
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	27	0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp	32	0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combination achromatic front lenses, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp	63	0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 4 in. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	112	8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, with pair with 3 in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides	58	0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in compound condensers in box with rack dissolver	112	8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxycalcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	189	0
APHENGESCOPES for exhibiting opaque objects cartes-de-visite, &c., in conjunction with a Magic Lantern	27	0
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES, in mahogany frames—		
13 inch "Comic" per dozen	16	0
13 inch "Natural History" ,,	22	0
13 inch "Nursery Tales" ,,	16	8
14 inch "Comic" ,,	22	4
14 inch "Natural History" ,,	27	8
14 inch "Nursery Tales" ,,	27	8
CHANGING COMIC SLIPS ,,	12	0
LEVER ACTION SLIDES... each	2	8
DOUBLE MOTION COMIC AND BEST LEVER MOTION SLIDES ,,	4	0
PANORAMAS, 14 inch, with moving objects ,,	7	8
CHROMATROPES, 3 inch diameter ,,	7	4
NATURAL HISTORY PHOTOS, coloured ,,	2	8
ROYAL FAMILY PORTRAITS	3	0
DIORAMIC VIEWS MOTTOES, GUIDE BOOKS.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS,
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the Office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO.'S
BLUE-BLACK INK,
ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR CORRESPONDENCE, BUSINESS PURPOSES, AND LITERARY WORK.

WRITES a deep Blue colour, and dries to a permanent Black, which will not fade through age or exposure. It flows fluently and evenly and does not corrode the Pen.

Per quart Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the Finest Highland Whiskies, being Mellow, Full-bodied, and containing a fine, rich Aroma and Flavour, combined with a softness acquired only by age. The increasing demand for this Whisky proves beyond dispute its superiority over most brands now in the market.

Per dozen Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
CUMBALLA HILL.

NEW YEAR CARDS.

OUR selection of the above Cards, Books, Sachets, etc., cannot be surpassed in Bombay. Their various prices (from 2 annas to Rs. 4-8) bring them within the range of all who send these appropriate reminders of the Coming Season.

We would advise purchasers to see our Stock before making their selection.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
CUMBALLA HILL.

PHOTOGRAPHY
FOR AMATEURS.

BEGINNERS may readily acquire acquaintance with this beautiful art by practising with

KEMP'S FIFTY-RUPEE SET

of Apparatus, which comprises Camera, Baths, Printing-frame, Chemicals, &c., and is accompanied by Directions. They will thus, while turning out very satisfactory pictures, become familiar with the principles of the art, practised in careful manipulation, and capable of appreciating the merits of a larger and more perfect apparatus. The process is the Dry-plate process, in which there is no staining of fingers, and which is now attracting numerous lady amateurs.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aërated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aërated Waters both in patent glass stoppered and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages :—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	} Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aërated-water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	} ,, 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	,, 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

THE Property of Colonel RIVETT-CARNAC, can be seen any day between 11 a. m. and 5 p.m. at Head Quarters, Camp, Cooperage, Bombay.

Mail Phaeton (light) complete with lamps, shafts, pole, chains, etc., in very good order	700
Grey Arab Horse (black mane and tail) 14-1½, 8 years, sound and very handsome, well known pigsticker	650
Bareilly cart, nearly new, in perfect order	400
Brown Harness for above, in good order	50
Lady's saddle and bridle	60
Gentleman's saddle and bridle	50
Double Bar B. L. C. F. gun in case complete, in good order (case worn)	250
Pair very handsome yellow Chinese Dragon Jars on stands (about 2 feet high)	60

All the above are available at once.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each.

TOBACCO HUMIDERATORS.—Ornamental Porcelain, specially designed for keeping Tobaccos fresh and moist in India's arid clime. Rs. 7-8 each, cash.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety, from the first makers in Paris and Vienna.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.

PIANO INSULATORS, Green, Amber, White, &c., per set of 4, Rs. 6.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—SENSITIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1-3rd quire each, Rs. 5 per tin.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings for two, Rs. 15 and for one, Rs. 10 each.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush, and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 16 per set.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

TRICYCLES.—The "IMPERIAL CLUB," patent differential double-driving gear, hand-brake ball bearings to all parts except pedals, bright parts nickel-plated, with lamps and alarm complete.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES, finest quality and cheap.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, —Couches; Teapoys; Office and Piano Stools; Music stands; Rocking Sofas and Chairs; Bedroom, Diningroom, Drawingroom and Garden chairs; with and without arms, &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG,
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BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, &C

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
FROM DE LA RUE & CO. AND GOODALL & SON.
PLAYING CARDS, MENU AND BALL PROGRAMME CARDS.
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IN GREAT VARIETY.
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THERMOMETERS, ANEROID AND OTHER BAROMETERS.
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals,
THE LARGEST SELECTION IN INDIA.
MAGIC LANTERNS.
GYMKHANA KIT.
CUTLERY AND ELECTROPLATE.
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CASH *v.* CREDIT.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

	Rs.
"BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass, 5 octaves, entire iron frame	280
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	350
BROADWOOD and SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	350
BROADWOOD and SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves	400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	500
EBONIZED SQUARE, by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	550
SCHIEDMAYER Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves, all metal work, electro-plated	600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose and Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	750
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars, etc	300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, etc	600
BROADWOOD and SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and Sundries fre by post.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

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11, ESPLANADE-ROAD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES :
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, AND ENGRAVERS.
SORABJEE AND JAMSETJEE KHAN,
LARGE STOCK OF PRECIOUS STONE JEWELLERY.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND GIPSY RINGS.
LADIES' ENGAGEMENT, KEEPER, AND WEDDING RINGS.
DIAMOND LOCKETS, NECKLETS, AND BRACELETS.
LOCKETS, CHARMS, ALBERT AND GUARD CHAINS, WEDDING RINGS.
BUTTONS, STUDS, &c., &c., OF 18 TO 22 CARAT GOLD.

NO. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.
THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following New Goods :—

RUGS, MAUDS AND BLANKETS.
REAL ARCTIC EIDER DOWN QUILTS. ENGLISH FEATHER, EIDER DOWN, AND HORSEHAIR PILLOWS.
WARM GLOVES AND MITTS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
WARM UNDER-CLOTHING.
OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS
SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS
FOR
SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Warm Rugs, All Wool	20	0			
Real Austrian Rugs	33	0			
Scotch Mauds ...from	20	0	to	35	0
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet ...per pair	24	0			
Ladies, All Wool Shawls	25	0	to	28	0
Eider Down Quilts....each from	25	0	to	30	0
Eider Down Carriage Pillows, each	6	8	to	8	8
Eider Down Pillows ,,	9	8			
Best Feather Pillows ,,	8	8			
Horse Hair Pillows ,,	8	8			
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits ...Each	16	0			
Best Wove Flannel Shirts... ,,	8	8			
Warm Gloves...per pair	1	8	to	2	8
Kid Gloves Lined, very warm, Spring Fastening...per pair	4	8			

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
Ladies Kid Gloves Lined, very Warm, Spring Fastening, ...per pair	4	0			
Warm Mitts ...pair	2	4			
Cardigan Jackets Hand-Knitted	10	0	to	12	8
White Cashmere Mufflers	3	0	to	3	8
White Wool, Do. Do.	3	0			
Fancy Do. Do.	3	0			
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Vest... ...each	5	8	to	6	8
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Pants ,,	5	8	to	6	8
Stout Brown Merino Vests ,,	7	8			
Do. Pants ...pair	7	8	to	8	8
Lambs' Wool Socks, very warm ...per doz.	25	0			
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose...per doz.	30	0			
Warm Overcoats	28	0	to	45	0
Ulsters, very Warm	40	0	to	50	0
Warm Cheviot Suits...from	28	0	to	40	0

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR BOMBAY HOUSE THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN

WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH CURRENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

Their Celebrated Campaign Watches	at £2 and £2-11 or Rs. 25 and 32
Nickel or German Silver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches	at £1-2 or Rs. 14
Do. do. do. Lever	at £1-8 or Rs. 18
Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches	at £2-14 or Rs. 34
Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement	at £3-12 or Rs. 45
Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance	at £4-12 or Rs. 58
Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee	at £4-6 or Rs. 53-8
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 48
Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement	at £5-10 or Rs. 69
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 63
Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches	at £7-4 or Rs. 91
Do. do. do. Hunting Case	at £8 or Rs. 100
Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance	at £13 or Rs. 164
Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case	Rs. 183

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF PRESENTATION WATCHES
WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
GOLD OR SILVER CASES
AT FROM £4 TO £34 EACH.
SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,
TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

JUST OPENED a new and beautiful stock of all the best Fashionable goods for MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.

The most elegant assortment of Laces, Fans, Parasols, [illegible] vely French Flowers, Feathers and Aigrettes, Fancy Hair and Dress Ornaments.

Garnitures of Flowers for Ball Dresses.

Coloured Tulle for Ball Dresses.

MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED
STILTON CHEESE IN SMALL JARS,
GORGONZOLA CHEESE ON CUT,
ROQUEFORT CHEESE ON CUT,
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE ON CUT,
CHEDDAR CHEESE ON CUT,
BACON ON CUT.
HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!
REGISTERED ORDERS ATTENDED TO.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church-gate-street, Fort, BOMBAY, AND East-street, POONA.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES
CONDUCTED ENTIRELY ON THE READY-MONEY SYSTEM.
SEND FOR 'XMAS PRICE LIST.
OILMANSTORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
HOUSE-HOLD SUNDRIES, &c.

ICES, CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.

THIS DEPARTMENT in under the management of an experienced Italian Confectioner.

Market produce Fish, Meat, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., supplied at Bombay and to the mofusial residents.

ORDERS FOR CHRISTMAS CAKES REGISTERED.

W. J. ESSAI.
FORBES-STREET FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND MARKET.

GLENLIVET WHISKEY
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate the GLENLIVET is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee..................Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
LOUISE CRAWFORD'S COMEDY COMPANY.

The Management have the honour to announce that in compliance with the wishes of the general Public they will at an enormous expense produce H.J. Byron's gorgeous Burlesque and Pantomime of "ROBINSON CRUSOE,"
OR
HARLEQUIN FRIDAY
AND
THE KING OF THE CARIBEE ISLANDS
ON XMAS EVE
SATURDAY, 26TH DEC.
BOXING NIGHT,
and until further notice.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
Gorgeous Costumes.
Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

A GENERAL MEETING of the "ASSOCIACAO GOANA DE MUTUO AUXILIO" will take place on the 3rd proximo at 11 a.m. near the DABOOL CHURCH to receive the Directors' report. All members are invited.

SALUSTIANO JOSE DAS NEVES E MINIZES,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th December, 1885.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY of CARTHAGE" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at th risk and expense of the consignee.

CONSIGNEES are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th Dec., 1885.

FRESH STOCK.

	Rs.	a.
Blackberries, English bottled, per bottle.........	0	12
Blackberries, American, in rich syrup, per tin.	1	0
Blackberry Jam .... ,,	0	7
Evaporated Apples.......................... ,,	0	12
Hams, the choicest imported, per lb	0	13
Crystallized Apricots, Cherries, &c., &c., per lb	1	12
Jordan Almonds finest........................ ,,	2	8
Valencia Raisins.............................. ,,	0	6
Vostizza currents .... ,,	0	6
Muscatal Raisins .... ,,	1	0
Superior Eleme Figs.......................per box	0	8
Coffee, English roasted and ground, per 1 lb tin	1	2
Chocolate Creams, ½ lb, box Re. 1-8 ; 1 lb, box.	2	8
Pralines, Rose and Vanille ....per lb	1	12
Abricotines.................................. ,,	2	4
Nougatines.................................... ,,	2	4
Almond, Hardbake .... ,,	0	12
French Sugared Almonds....................... ,,	2	0
Nougat de Montelimart..................per box	0	10
Pulp Ware Hand Basins, unbreakable......each	1	4
,, Foot Tubs .... ,,	2	0
,, Jugs .... ,,	2	8
Trowser Stretchers.......................each from	3	0
"North" Tennis Poles ....set	24	8
The New Yellow Lawn-Tennis Balls, for playing in the dusk.............................per doz.	12	12

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HALF PRICE.

CARDS! CARDS!! CARDS!!!
SELLING OFF.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

In order to clear our Stock we are now selling all cards priced under Rs. 2 each at HALF PRICE.
BE IN TIME!!

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO.'S PURE LINEN CREAM WOVE BANK POST PAPER
FOR
OVERLAND AND INLAND POSTAGE.
RULED FAINT OR UNRULED.

	Rs.	a.
SMALL OCTAVO (7 by 4½ in.) per 5 quire box.	1	0
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, per 100	1	0
Do. do. do. three per 100	0	12
MEDIUM OCTAVO (8½ by 5½ in.) per 5 quire box	1	4
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, per 100	1	4
Do. do. do. three, per 100	1	0

COOPER, MADON AND CO.'S PURE LINEN CREAM WOVE BLACK BORDERED BANK POST PAPER
FOR
OVERLAND AND INLAND POSTAGE.
RULED FAINT.

	Rs.	a.
SMALL OCTAVO, Narrow, Middle or Broad Borders, per 5 quire box	1	6
Do. Extra Broad Border, per 5 quire Box	1	8
Do. Double Broad Border, per 5 quire Box	1	10
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, Narrow, Middle or Broad, per 100	1	6
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half, Extra Broad, per 100	1	8
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in half Double Broad, per 100	1	10
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Narrow, Middle, or Broad Borders, per 5 quire box	1	8
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Extra Broad Border, per 5 quire box	1	10
MEDIUM OCTAVO, Double Broad Border per 5 quire box	1	12
ENVELOPES, to take the above, folded in three Narrow, Middle or Broad per 100..........	1	8
ENVELOPES, to take the above folded in three Extra Broad, per 100	1	10
ENVELOPES, to take the above, folded in three, Double Broad..........	1	12

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION.)

ON THURSDAY, the 7th day of January 1886, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Bombay time), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots at their Sale Rooms, No. 5, Apollo-street, Bombay, by order of the Liquidators of the Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, and with the concurrence of Messrs. Withuldas Samaldas Vajeshunker Gowrishunker, Venishunker Luxmishunker and Bhagwandas Bhawanbhai (the Mortgagees), the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY of the abovenamed Company, viz:—

LOT 1.

First.—All that piece or parcel of land, formerly waste land of the Durbar of Bhownuggur, situate outside the gate of the bunder of the City of Bhownuggur, on the west side of the road leading to the bunder at the distance of 80 feet from the road and 40 feet from the north wall of the press building of Patell Dhana Amersey, measuring 300 feet from east to west and 330 feet from north to south, together with the press house and machinery of the Company, situate on the above described piece or parcel of land, comprising two Nasmyth Wilson and Co.'s presses with finishers combined for finishing bales without removal; the presses have each one ram of 11 in. diameter with two supporting pillars, and the finishers have each two rams 19 in. diameter, 1877 pattern.

Two high-pressure Steam Engines. Cylinders 20 in. diameter, stroke 26 in., with 2 sets of pumps, 6 rams each, for working the presses.

One Boiler 25 feet long 6 feet 9 in. diameter, 2 flues each, 32 in. diameter.

One Donkey Engine, 5 in. ram.
One Crab Winch.
Two Screw Jacks.
Two Beam Scales.
Sundries, Fitters' tools and Stores.

The said premises first above described are subject to a yearly rent of Rs 200, and are held under a lease from the Thakore of Bhownuggur for so long as the presses of the said Company should continue working. This lease will be surrendered to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, who will grant a fresh lease to the purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present lease.

LOT 2.

Secondly.—All that piece of land in the Town of Mohwa, measuring 400 feet from north to south, and 325 feet from east to west, situate on the west side of the road to the bunder out of the Khar Gate and on the north side of the road to Dewania, together with the press house situate on the said last mentioned piece of land, containing—

Three Nasmyth Wilson and Co's patent presses, 1872, each press with three rams 11 in. diameter.

Two high-pressure Steam Engines, 15 in. cylinders, 20 in. stroke. Each engine with the necessary pumps attached for working the presses.

One Donkey Engine with ram 2½ inches diameter.

One Boiler 25 feet long 7 feet diameter, with 2 flues, each 30 in. diameter.

One screw-cutting slip lathe 9 feet long 8 in. centre, with tools and driving wheels.

One Manual Fire Engine.
One Hand Pump.
One American Weighing Scale for full pressed bales.
Two sets of Taps and Dies.
Spare stores, 2 new rams, 2 cylinders, 2 press doors and sundries.

The Compound is enclosed with fencing, and is 408 feet long by 300 feet wide.

This fencing is also comprised in the Lot.

The said premises, secondly above described, are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. [illegible], and are held under a lease from the Thakore of Bhownuggur. The lease will be surrendered to the Thakore of Bhownuggur, who will grant a fresh lease to the purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present lease.

The vendors reserve to themselves the right to put up the above described property for sale in two lots as above mentioned, or at their option, to put up the whole of the said property for sale in one lot.

The above property will be sold subject to particulars and conditions of sale, for which application should be made to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, Apollo-street, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 14 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

SEND TWO RUPEES and you will get a piece of English Prime Mess Pork, extra quality, sent from Europe. PROVISION STORES, 31, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, Bennett's Auction, SATURDAY, 26th, Gray Cob, very quiet, up to sixteen stone, brown Waler Mare, perfectly quiet to ride and drive

APOLLO-BUNDER DINING ROOMS.—The above Establishment will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock till ½ past 5, THIS DAY (Xmas) Green and Read, Dining-Rooms, Apollo-bunder.

TO OUR KIND CUSTOMERS—
May Fate for you all, happiness provide,
Health, Mirth and Gladness at this Christmas tide.—STEWARD & Co., No. 2 Church-gate-st

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 8 each.

CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort. Our New Bonnets and Hats have come—to be sold sharp at low prices.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS for CHRISTMAS CAKES at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

DRESSES.—Dresses made to order. General satisfaction expressed by patrons for style and finish of work. MRS. COULSON, Carnac-road.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a 2nd Class Marine Engineer, has also experience of Land Engines. Apply F.B., care of this paper.

JUST UNPACKED, Japanese and Chinese CURIO, suitable for presentation. At H. M. HOOSAIN & Co., No. 59, Meadow-street, Fort.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to visitors to which eight bungalows are attached.

NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE in Hogs heads, in excellent condition. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

NEILGHERRY TEA.—PHIPSON & Co., are the Wholesale Agents for the GLAISDALE ESTATE, COONOOR. 5 lbs. Sample Tins, Rs. 6-4.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

TOM SAYERS GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND (POSITIVELY TO-MORROW, LAST NIGHT) at TEMPLE BAR, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

IMMORTELLE WREATHS AND CROSSES for Adults' and Children's Graves. Apply P. HAMILTON and Co., Undertakers and Sculptors, Clare-road, Byculla.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

SWAINE and ADENLEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, drivin and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WANTED an experienced INDENT CLERK who is able to influence business in both grey and white goods. Salary and Commission, apply X.O.X., care of this paper.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fresh consignment of fancy goods and table ornaments for Christmas and New Year's presents.—PANDAY BROTHERS, No. 57, Esplanade Cross-road.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for two, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 each; for one, Rs. 10 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay

JUST UNPACKED a large and entirely new batch for Xmas and New Year's Present in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Hurjimull and Co., Rampart Row.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

"KANGAROO" SAFETY BICYCLES—100 miles in 6 hours 39 min. 5 secs. Inventions Exhibition highest award. Price at Bombay, Rs. 28. Apply "KANGAROO," Agency, Madras.

SEWING-MACHINES of every description with all the latest and most modern improvements and attachments. A large assortment to select from.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

REAL SILVER CUTCH WORK Manufacturer. Shop opened for ready-made articles. Articles made to order as per designs. Rates moderate. Waghjee Kessowjee, Kalbadevi Road, near Post Office.

FOR SALE. Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines. Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

V. SHAMJI & CO., late Hargovun Vunmali & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 1, Meadow-street, Fort, where Gents' Department is also added under competent Cutter. Wanted a Lady Milliner.

LESSONS in PIANOFORTE SINGING. English, French, Latin (2 lessons a week Rs. 10 per month, in the Fort. Music pupil of Herren David and Kuhe, London. Apply to Professor H. W. WOOD, No. 13, Khetwady Back-road.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN WINES from Caldwell and Co., Melbourne, Claret No. 1. qts., Rs. 18; No. 2 qts., Rs. 15; No. 3 qts., Rs. 13; per dozen. Pints, Rs. 1-8 extra per case of 2 dozen. WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department, printed on HOWARD and JONE'S PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office, For price per 100 apply to Manager.

WHOLE-SALE.—Just received Yarn-dyed Khakee Drill at annas 5 to 6 per yard, Iny. Scarlet Serge Rs. 3 per yard. Army Welsh Flannel annas 10 per yard. Vol. Helmets, complete, Rs. 6 each. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

FOR SALE, at Dhulia.—A light Siamese Phaeton with hood adjustable to front or back seat; pole and shafts. Price, Rs. 150. Pair of Grey Galloways going in single or double harness. Price, Rs. 400, Turn-out with harness, Rs. 800.—E. HOSKING, C.S.

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS, Mince Meat, Mince Pies, Tree Ornaments, Fancy Goods, Dolls &c. PEARSE.

S. P. AND D. RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 31st December, 1885, the SIND, PUNJAB and DELHI RAILWAY will be TRANSFERRED to GOVERNMENT, and all claims against the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company should be submitted to the Agent of the Company at Lahore by the 31st December, 1885, or as soon after as possible.

R. BOCQUET, C. I. E.,
Agent.

Agents Office, Lahore, Dec. 3, 1885.

FOR SALE at the godowns of the undersigned:—

Choice Neilgherry Tea, Orange Pekoe ....Rs.	1-6
Fine ,, ,, ... ,,	1-3
,, Souchong .... ,,	0-12
,, Gunpowder .... ,,	0-13

In 1 and 5 lb. packets.

ASPINWALL & CO.,
Bruce Lane.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 16th December, 1885.

NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st December, 1885, until the 28th February, 1886, a RED BUOY with a red flag and the words TORPEDO BUOY painted on it, will be placed at the entrance to Trincomalee Harbour between Ostenburg Point and Little Sober Island, and 300 yards from the latter.

The water between the Buoy and Ostenburg Point will be obstructed by sub-marine mines.

All vessels should pass between the Buoy and Little Sober Island.

(Signed.) H. S. CLIVE, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding Royal Engineers.

Colombo, 10th November, 1885.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY,
Brigadier-General,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
Marine Department.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING
ENABLES
EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER.

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply by letter to "V.," care of this paper.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress cutting at the International Health Exhibition.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

THREE HORIZONTAL DOUBLE CYLINDER STEAM WINCHES, salved from wreck of Steamer CHOLON, Cylinder, in two, 7" dia. 12" stroke, in third 6" dia. 12" stroke.

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS,
Calcutta.

A HEAD MISTRESS is required for S Mary's School, Belgaum, in February next. She must be of unexceptionable character, a member of the Church of England, and capable of teaching up to the higher Government Standards of education. A lady preferred. Salary, Rs. 70 a month, with partly furnished house. Apply to Rev. W. WINGATE, Chaplain of Belgaum.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital £2,000,000. Paid up, and Reserves £231,708.
Bombay Office, 5, Rampart Row.

ALL CLASSES of Fire and Marine Risks at favourable rates. Claims settled promptly on adjustment,

A. S. MURRAY, Manager.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY CANCEL all LETTERS, INSTRUMENTS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, Persian or English, Granted by me to Mr. KAIKUSROO MEHERBAN IRANI.

ARDESHER MEHERBAN IRANI.

Yezd, 24th November, 1885.

WILLIAM BROWN. If this person, who was born at Carstairs, Lanarkshire, will apply to the undermentioned Solicitors, he will hear of something to his advantage. Was last heard of in 1874 in Liverpool. If dead, evidence of death will be thankfully received by his relatives.

MASON AND GRIERSON, Solicitors.
9, Crook-street, Liverpool, England.

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IMPORTED direct from the Continent. Artistic Studies from Life, Classical and Mythological U draped Figures, Statuary Sacred and Secular Photographs, Portraits of Celebrities, Pretty Woman, English and French Actresses. Selections sent out on approval on receipt of deposit of 10s. and upwards. Price Lists and complete Catalogues post free. Address, Continental Novelty Co., 50, Leicester-square, London, W.C. The Trade supplied.

REFERRING to recent advertisements regarding the sale of the good-will of Messrs. ROBERTS & Co. Cigar Manufacturers, Cocanada, the purchaser begs to inform the constituents of the firm and the public generally, that the business will be carried on under the previous style and firm of Roberts & Co., and with the same manufacturing staff under European supervision.

ROBERTS & Co.

Cocanada, 1st December, 1885.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 80,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

NOTICE is hereby given that any claims from the relatives of those who lost their lives at sea in the cyclones in the early part of June last for consideration by the Shipwrecked Seamen's Relief Fund, should be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary on or before the 31st December next, after which date the remaining funds will be distributed, and no further claims can be entertained.

T. MACLURCAN,
Honoray Secretary,
Shipwrecked Seamen's Relief Fund.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

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THE BEST LIQUEUR.
ANTI-CHOLERAIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.
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ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, Overland Summary,
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The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

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Novelties in Gold Jewellery.
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Novelties in Table Ornaments.
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Novelties in Writing-cases.
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Novelties in Opera Glasses.
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REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

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Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING AND EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
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FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

NOTICES.

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Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London,
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THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of our Mr. FERNANDES of great experience. The dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision. Price very moderate.

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FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

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TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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EPPS'S COCOA
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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

THE undersigned begs most respectfully to announce to the public that he has of late received the following goods for the approaching CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. The rates are reasonable, and a trial will give full satisfaction:—

Gentleman's Collars, Rs. 4 and 5 per doz.
Black Felt Hat, Rs. 7 and 8.
Shooting Hat, Brown and White, Rs. 10.
Portmanteau at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20.
Gladstone Bag at Rs. 20, and 22.
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Cashmere Suit Rs. 10, 12, 15, 20, and 25.
Coating Cloth Coat, Vest, and Cashmere Trouser at Rs. 30, 35, and 40.
Broadcloth Dress Suit, Rs. 60, 70, and 80.
Tweed Hat, with flap, Rs. 2-8.
White Quilted Vest at Rs. 5, and 6.
Blanket, Rs. 7, 8, 12, and 15.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Lady's Shoes (Received assamples) Rs. 4, 5, 6, per pair.
White Warm Guerney at Rs. 3, 5 and 6.
Lady's White warmstockings at Rs. 1-8 and 2 per pair.
Lady's and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Rs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 per doz.
Broadcloth Peon's Coat, Belt, Red Turkish Turban and Kamarband, Rs. 13.
Foot Ball Guernsy, Cap and a pair of Stocking, Rs. 4 and 5
Neckties from as 8 to Rs. 1-8.

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REPOUSSE POLISHED BRASS, Frames, Mirrors, Cups, Thermometers, mounted in Art Metal Work, Plush, Oak, &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

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JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£500,000.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

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FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
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and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

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Bombay Branch.

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For List of Prices apply to
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry..........	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	Rs 58 0
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Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
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From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra..........	Rs. 43 0	—
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	..
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg..........	,, 25 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	..
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Moselblümchen	Rs.	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner..........		,, 15 0
Hochheimer		,, 18 0
Braunsberger	,, 15 0	..
Liebfraumilch		..
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, 21 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	..
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 31 0	,, 31 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 37 0
		,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	..
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	..
Fine ,, ...	,, 22 0	..
Very fine ,, ...	,, 27 0	..
Most particular reserved old red Port..	,, 28 0	..
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc..........	,, 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	..
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	..
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	..
From MUNZER & SPAEN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	..
CLARETS.—Continued.		
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	..
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
BRANDY	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy..........	Rs. 21 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars .... (M. & Saann)	,, 24 0	..
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules ..	,, 29 0	..
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** ..	,, 34 0	..
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	..
Chambertin	,, 26 0	..
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	,, 24 0	..
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. ..	Rs. 4 0
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	..
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale..........	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles..........	,, 5 12	..
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints..........	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
inest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ..
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	..
Do. do Finest..........	,, 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles..........	,, 4 0	..
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	..
Do. Cheese in tins from .....lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 11
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked..........	per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffed Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	.. ..
Asparagus	,, 2 8	.. ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut....	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Cellery	,, 0 14	..
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)..........	,, 1 6	.. ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine..........	,, 1 4	.. ..
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, 0 12
From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus..........	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	...	,, 0 12
French Bean..........	...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans..........	...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages..........	...	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	...	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine..........	...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	...	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay. 15th Dec. 1885.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., London,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, Bombay.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED —£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
1, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884..........	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs.	10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL..........	,,	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	,,	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,,	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL..........	,,	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	,,	3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..........£300,690
,, 1885..........£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,579,576 3 9	1878	£4,049,159 14 1
1873	£2,445,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any *Port* in India Ceylon or China

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1884.
1,982 PROPOSALS for.......... Rs. 60,85,300

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

'THE ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ,, 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS {Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS {With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS {The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS {By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roenisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS {By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS {By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS {On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS {Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS {A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS {The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 40. Unequalled.
PIANOS {Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS {Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame. Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS {Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. , CUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATION BOOKS.

WE have just received from London a large stock of Prize Books, such as Poetical Works bound in fine Morocco, Boy's and Girl's Annuals, Story Books, Coloured Picture Books for Children, &c. &c. Prices Moderate.

Apply to RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Radhabai Widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon, Booksellers, 135, Kalkadevi-road, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SALOON BAR.
Hummum-street.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has re-opened the Saloon Bar under the management of a young lady from Paris who has been specially engaged.

The best of Wines and Liquors only kept.
New fittings and furniture.
First-class Billiard Table.

☞ *ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS* ☜

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE will be CLOSED to the public for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from THURSDAY, 24th instant, to SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive, but the PRESIDENCY AUDIT and GAZETTED AUDIT BRANCHES will be open for the transaction of business on THURSDAY, the 24th, and from MONDAY, the 28th, to THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., each day.

T. W. HAWLINS,
Accountant-General.

ENAMELLED IRONTABLETS.
(A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names
Number Plates, Labels of every Description,
Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
70, St. Martin's-lane, London.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

ADVERTISING
ON
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of propit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, •, B. Bunder, Musjid ,,, Byculla, Chinchpoogly, Parel Station, Dadur, Sion, Cooria, Ghat-Cooper, Bhandoop, Tannah*, Deewa, Callian Junction*†, Titwalla, Khadawali, Wassind, Shapoor, Atgaum, Khurdee, Kussarah*, Egutpoorah, Ghotee, Bailgaum, Deolalee B. Siding, Nassick Rd*, Kheirwadee, Niphar, Lassulgaum, Munmar, Nandgaum*, Naidongree, Chalisgaum, Kujgaum, Galna, Pachora, Myjee, Mussawud, Sisowlee, Julgaum, Bhadli, Bhosawul Junction*‡, Sowda, Nimborah, Raver, Khanapur, Burhanpur, Chandnee, Mandwa, Dongergaum, Bagmar, Khundwa*†, Jawar, Beerh, Singaji, Harsud, Kirkeam, Bheringee, Hurda*, Timoornee, Pagdhal, Sewnee, Dharam Khundi, Dularia, Etarsee for Hoshangabad, Rampur, Bagra, Semri, Sohagpore*¶, Paparia (for Pachmari), Bankeri, Babai, Gadawara, Bohanee, Kureli (for Saugor), Nursingpore, Kuruk Bail, Chindwara, Satari, Shapura, Mirgani (for Marble Rocks), Nagpoor, Hula Gate, Budlapoor, Wangni, Narel, Chinchowli, Kurjut*†, Padesdari, Khandalla, Lanowlee*, Karli, Kurkulla, Tulligaun, Salaivadi, Chinchwud, Kirkee, Poona†¶¶, Loonee, Ooroolee, Yeoat, Kheirgaum, Patus, Dhond†, Boreball, Deoksal and Bheegwan, Kartrus, Poomulwaree, Warrengaum, Nargaum, Khankeer, Mulkapoor, Biswa Bridge, Nandoora, Jullum†, Sheagaum*, Parus, Dapki, Akola, Boregaum, Katipurna, Moortizapoor, Mohona, Keerum, Badnaira*, Malker, Chandoor, Damergaum, Poolgaum, Dygaum, Wurdah†, Pownar, Sindee, Boree, Kapri, Saigaon, Jehwoor, Keim, Barsee Road, Mashela, Unger, Mohol, Packney, Sholapur*†, Hoodgee, Kurubgami, Doodneb, Goodoor, Goolburga, Shahabad*††, Wadi, Nulwar, Yedagherry, Sydapore Road, Kistna, Chicksagu, Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba, Church Gate Street, Marine Line, Churney Rd, Grant Road, Mahaluxmee, Parell, Dadur, Mahim, Bandora, Andaree, Goregaum, Berewlee (Dysur), Bhynder, Bassein Road, Veraur, Sopalla, Palghur, Boisur, Wangaum, Danoo Road, Goolwood, Wewjee, Sunjan, Bheelar, Damaun Rd., Oodwara, Pardee, Bulsar, Dongree, Beeleemora, Umulsar, Nowsaree, Murolee, Sucheen, Surat¶, Amrolee, Sion, Keem, Palonee, Unclesur, Broach*, Chumargaum, Palloj, Meagaum, Kurwan, Mundala, Dubhoe, Bhadurpore, Etola, Baroda*, Baiwa, Wassud, Nowley, Anand, Bhalaj, Oomret, Dakor, Thasra, Pali, P[illegible], Nariad [illegible], Mehmooda-Barairee, Ahmedabad†, Saburmutte, Ambli Road, Sanund, Charolee, Jackwara, Veerumgaum, Jhond, Patree, Kharraghora, Sabli Road, Lillapore Rd, Luctoran, Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*, Chitapore, Mulkid Gate, Seram, Nawandgi, Tandur*, Dharur, Gangawaram, Golaguda, Shankarpalli, Lingampallie, Musapetgate, Hyderabad, Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan Junc. Do. City, Limbdi, Chuda, Rampur, Kundli, Botad, Ningala, Ujalvar, Dhola Junc., Jalia, Dhasa, Lathi, Chital, Lunidhar, Kunkavav, Khakharia, Vavdi, Jetpur, Jetalsar, Dhoraji, Sanashra, Songad, Sihore, Vartej, Ghadechi, Bhavnagar

• Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. [illegible] minutes for Dinner

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CALENDAR—December, 1885.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter.......... Dec. 28th, 5h. 19m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
Fri. 25	Christmas Day. Christmas Dinners:—Govt. Work-house. Strangers' Home. Sailors' Home. Departure of English mail per s.s. Nizam, 5 p.m.	6 22	5 25	1 40m / 1 45a	7 45m / 7 34a
Sat. 26	Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.	6 33	5 26	2 24m / 2 35a	8 37m / 8 23a
Sun. 27	1st Sunday after Christmas. St. John's Day.	6 33	5 26	3 9m / 3 32a	9 32m / 9 20a
Mon. 28	English mail expected per s.s. Assam.* Marriage of H. H. the Gaekwar, Baroda.	6 34	5 27	3 56m / 4 35a	10 33m / 10 28a
Tu. 29	Military Medical Students Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.	6 34	5 27	4 48m / 6 2a	11 47m / 11 50a
Wed. 30	Town Council, 3 p.m.	6 35	5 28	5 50m / 7 30a	— / 0 48a
Thr. 31	Arrival of Lord Reay from Madras, 10-45a.m. Collett and Co., Meeting 3 p.m.	6 35	5 28	6 59m / 8 46a	1 15m / 1 45a
Fri. 1	New Year's Day, 1886. Departure of English mail per s. s. Ravenna, 5 p.m.	....	....	....	....

* Left Aden at 9 p.m., on Tuesday, 22nd instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, DECEMBER 27.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
CHRISTMAS DAY.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 60, 59 and 58.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Carols.
Magnificat et Nunc Dimittis—Ebdon.
Anthem.—Nazareth—"Tho' poor be the chamber."—Carols 3, 6, 8 and 10.
Saturday, Dec. 26.—St. Stephen's Day.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
1st Sunday after Christmas.—St. John Apostle & Martyr.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Choral Celebration. Hymns 60, 59 and 58.
4-15 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Ebdon.
Anthem—Nazareth. Hymns 60, 59 and 58.
Monday, Dec. 28.—Holy Innocents Day.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Friday, Jan. 1.—Circumcision of our Lord.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
CHRISTMAS DAY.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion with Sermon.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong (without Sermon.)
The offertories will be divided between the Indo-British Institution, and the European and Eurasian poor fund.
1st Sunday after Christmas.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins and Bible Class.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Choir expences.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
CHRISTMAS DAY.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 76, 78 and 77.
1st Sunday after Cristmas, Dec. 27.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 83 & 109.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 82, 85 & 476.
Wednesday, December 30.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMENS') CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the ship Arctic Stream at 11 o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—I. M. S. Tenasserim (s), from Perim; Kohinur (s), Calcutta; and City of Carthage (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Madura (s), for Coasts and Calcutta; Auretta (s), Moulmein; Sheikh (s), Dunkirk; and Lord Lansdowne (s), Antwerp. To-day:—Burmah (s), K. Coasts and Kurrachee; Nizam (s), Trieste, &c.; and Taif (s), Aden, &c.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral on Sunday evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee per extra I. M. S. Tenasserim will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

B. B. AND C. I.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 12th inst. shows an increase in earnings of Rs. 919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Inchlonga entered the dock on the 24th, and the s. s. Armenia, s. s. Mount Lebanon, and s. s. Colombo left it on the 23rd.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s. s. Nepaul will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Raja of Moodul Sawasta arrived here on Wednesday, and is at present residing at Nana Sunkersett's bungalow at Tardeo.

A GOANESE INSTITUTION.—A general meeting of the "Associaçao Goana de Mutuo Auxilio" will be held on the 3rd prox., at 11 a.m. near the Dabul Church to receive the directors' report.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Daya Rama, a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, upon three charges, of stealing wearing apparel, silver ornaments, and copper vessels of the value of Rs. 9-12, the property of Gunga, a woman, and two others. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending the 9th inst.:—Horses, lame 1; sent to Pingrapole 1; bullocks, lame 6; sore neck 3; emaciated 3; sores on body 2; Overloaded 3; sent to hospital 3; total number of cases 22.

CITY CENTRAL ENGLISH SCHOOL.—Received with thanks the undermentioned sums for the Xmas and New Year's present to the above school:—J. H. Grant, Esq., Rs. 10; H. F. Parson, Esq., Rs. 5; J. Kingsmill, Esq., Rs. 3; Chonulall, Sub-Judge, Rs. 3; J. C. Waughan, Esq., Rs. 2. Further donations are earnestly requested, in money or presents.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Curreem Essub was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on stealing five table knives belonging to the P. and O. Company. The accused on Wednesday was found on board the P. and O. steam-ship Nizam, and of being searched the knives were found about him. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Luximon Lingoo, aged 35 years. Deceased was a labourer at the Prince's Dock Extension works. On the 21st inst. he was injured, while working in an excavation, by a quantity of earth falling on his back. He died subsequently from fracture of the spine. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CHRISTMAS TURKEYS.—We have received the following post card this year again:—Householders and hosts are respectfully reminded that a peculiar and cruel method of despatching turkeys is in usage with cooks: it is to be feared that it is not obsolete. Even simply cutting the throat does not avert suffering: the vertebræ should be severed (Secretary, Royal Humane Society); but the atrocious practice first alluded to should be stamped out.

DISMISSED FROM THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Budya Hari, Police Patil of mauze Bhugwamor, taluka Olpad in the Surat Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 43 of Act V. of 1878, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity. Bhana Narayan, Revenue Patil of mauze Bhugwamor, taluka Olpad in the Surat Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 43 of Act V. of 1878, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

RIOTOUS PURDASEES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshanker Govindram, Superintendent Crummy charged Buldio Arkerker and five other Purdasees with rioting on the 15th December. Mr. D'Souza defended three of the prisoners. It appears that the first accused had had a quarrel which led to a fight. He got the worst of the brawl, and complained to the police. They directed him to take out a summons. Some days after this the Purdasee, still smarting under the thrashing he had received, got together a number of his caste-fellows and with them he went to the house of his opponent, and there made a disturbance in which several persons were severely injured. The case stands adjourned.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday 22nd December was 432, being one less than in the previous week, 50 less than in the week ending 23rd December, 1884, and 22 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 287 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of population per annum was 24·63 calculated on the increase of population since 1884. There were 110 deaths from remittent fever, being 27 less than in the previous week, and 5 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 68, 8, and 5 respectively as compared with 74, 25, and 14 in the same time last year.

A FORTUNATE SCHOOL-TEACHER.—We hear that the agent of the Bank of Bengal at Allahabad has written to the Secretary of the Nizam's Club Lottery, requesting him to lodge with that bank the amount of Miss E. Kelly's prize, Rs. 30,000. But Mr. Mehdi Hassan has replied to say that he has not the authority to do so, as Miss Kelly was twice telegraphed to for orders, but without eliciting an answer. This young lady, as we have before informed our readers, is a poor teacher at Gazipore on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem.—*Hyderabad Telegraph.*

CHRISTMAS DISPLAY OF GOODS.

THE display of goods made this Christmas by Messrs. Treacher and Company at their Fort establishment has been of a character the like of which has not been witnessed for many a year past. Yesterday afternoon, when a large number of people had collected to make purchases, every inch of available space in the Fort premises was utilized to advantage in the display of a rich and rare collection of goods. In the department of English silver goods, of which there is a very large selection, some excellent race cups, cheroot cases, cigar cases, muffineers, children's mugs and christening sets, ladies' brooches and bangles, &c., were shown. In the gold jewellery department, among other articles, was displayed a rich collection of lichu brooches, of which several hundreds have lately been sold. There is also in this department a fine collection of lockets, ladies' rings, gentlemen's scarf pins, bracelets and necklets, of which latter the Nawab of Cambay purchased a valuable portion. In the department of electro-plate ware, the variety of articles is truly puzzling to an intending purchaser. There are tea and coffee services, dessert spoons and forks; beer mugs suitable for presentation at race meetings, athletic sports, etc.; cruet-frames, centre-pieces, salvers, massive lavatory sets, and ice-water urns, forming a very extensive selection; and side dishes of handsome and unique patterns. The department of British oak-ware consists of articles suitable for presentation and wedding feasts, such as biscuit boxes, ice-bowls, loving cups, tea-caddies, napkin rings—forming exquisite souvenirs of the loved land we call "home." The collection of Japanese ware, consisting of tea and coffee services, etc., is of a character not found in many London shops. Another unique collection is that of Tantalus spirit-frames, in British oak-ware and electro-plate, with bottles of all sizes, which are kept under lock and key, and enable one to preserve his spirits from pilferings by servants. In fancy articles the stock is complete in every branch. The collection of dressing-bags, ranging in value from Rs. 65 to Rs. 1,500, is unrivalled; and the leather writing-cases, forming very useful and ornamental articles for the table, claim special attention. As another interesting and useful item may be mentioned a fine selection of despatch cases, specially suited for officers on field service. The selection of photo and landscape albums is specially inviting. The albums called "Scenes of London" gives twenty-four exquisite views of the great metropolis, while another called "Poets' Corners" affords a view of the birthplaces of great English poets. An excellent selection of courier bags deserves the attention of gentlemen on service or gentlemen going out shikarring. In the crockery department there is a vast variety of articles to select from. The same remark applies to the saddlery department and the photographic apparatus department,—not omitting special mention of the department of electrical and scientific instruments and medicine chests. There are tricycles and bicycles, and there are massive electro-plated table lamps, in repoussé work, suitable for the drawing-room table, never before imported into Bombay. The pharmacy department makes a very imposing show, under new arrangements made, and a large stock freshly added. The display of toys on the upper floor is a sight worth seeing at any time, but at this festive season it would almost be criminal to neglect it. The stock of ammunition, artists' materials, hosiery, wines and stores of various descriptions is of that superior quality which has enabled Messrs. Treacher and Company to hold their own against all competition. The Christmas tree in the veranda upstairs formed an object which would have gladdened the hearts of childhood in any part of the world. Wherever you turned you saw all over the establishment something to please the eye or to charm the senses.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE following is the prospectus of the Gymkhana sky races to be held on Saturday and Wednesday, the 20th and 24th of February:—

STEWARDS.—Messrs. John S. Alston, A. Arthur, E. D. Barton, Capt. G. H. M. Conran, Messrs. H. W. Gostling, Leighton B. Ker, Col. Merriman, R.E., Messrs. F. C. Macrae, J. Littleton Symons, and E. M. Slater.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY.

1ST RACE.—The Gymkhana Pony Steeplechase—For all Arab and C. B. Ponies. 13-2 to carry 11 stone. 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under C. B's. allowed 7 lbs. Once round the course, about 2 miles. Entrance, Rs. 5. Added, Rs. 100.

2ND RACE.—The Gymkhana Steeplechase—For all Arab and C. B. horses. 11 stone. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Once round the course, about 2 miles. Entrance, Rs. 10. Added, Rs. 150.

3rd Race.—The Bombay Gymkhana Cup.—Value, Rs. 500. Open Race ¾ mile. For all Arab and C. B. Ponies that have never won a race of any kind. 13-2 to carry 11 stone. 3 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Ponies landed after 1st September allowed 7 lbs. 4 years' old allowed 4 lbs. Winner claimable for Rs. 800. Half surplus to go to the second horse. Professional riders to carry a penalty of 5 lbs.

Entrances, 15th January 1 G. M.; 17th February 2 G. Ms. Sweepstakes of 1 G. M. for starters.

4th Race.—The Ladies' Bracelet.—For all Arab and C. B. Horses, to be nominated by Ladies. 11 stone. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. ½ mile. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize a Bracelet. Winner to receive the stakes.

5th Race.—The Polo Stakes.—For all recognized Polo Ponies to be measured. Height 13-2, quarter of an inch being allowed for shoes. Catch weights over 10 stone 7 lbs. ½ mile. Entrance, Rs. 5. Added, Rs. 100.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

1st Race.—The Little-go Steeplechase.—For all Arab and C. B. Galloways. 14 hands to carry 11 stone. 2lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Once round the course, about 2 miles. Entrance, Rs. 5, Added, Rs. 100.

2nd Race.—The Open Steeplechase.—For all horses. Walers 13 stone; Arabs and C. B's, 10 stone 7 lbs, Once round the course, about 2 miles. Entrance, Rs. 10. Added, Rs. 150.

3rd Race.—The Gymkhana Derby.—For all Arabs and C. B. horses, 11 stone. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Horses that have never won a race, 4 lbs. About ¾ mile. Entrance, Rs. 10. Added, Rs. 150.

4TH RACE.—The Gymkhana Pony Derby.—For all Arabs and C. B. Ponies. 13-2 to carry 11 stone. 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. C. B.'s allowed 7 lbs. About 5 furlongs. Entrance, Rs. 5. Added, Rs. 100.

5TH RACE.—The Lilliputian Stakes.—For Arab and C. B. Ponies. 13 hands and under. 13 hands to carry 11 stone. 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. 3 Furlongs. Entrance, Rs. 5. Added, Rs. 50.

1. W. I. T. C. Rules for Flat Races. Calcutta Rules for Steeplechases, except as mentioned below.
2. Winners claimable as follows: Walers, Rs 1,200; Arabs and C B's., Rs. 800; Ponies, excepting for the Bombay Gymkhana Cup, Rs. 600. Any horses or ponies claimed to be put up to auction at the end of the day's racing and be sold with their engagements; any amount obtained over the above prices to go to the Fund.
3. Races to take place on the Flats race course.
4. Horses and Ponies, excepting for the Bombay Gymkhana Cup, to be bona fide the property of members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana or any of the services, who shall be subscribers of not less than a gold mohur to the Fund.
5. Gentlemen riders only, excepting for the Bombay Gymkhana Cup. Colors to be worn.
6. Entries to close and be received by 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 17th February, at the Bombay Gymkhana.
7. All declarations to start must reach the Honorary Secretary in writing before 1 p.m. on Friday, 19th February for Saturday's racing, and Tuesday, the 23rd February, for Wednesday's racing, with names and colors of riders and the weights to be carried. Any one wearing colors other than those declared will pay a fine of one gold mohur to the Fund.
8. Three Horses in separate interests to starts, or the added money will be withheld.
9. In all races where there are five or more starters, the second horse will save his stake.
10. All Galloways and Ponies must be measured at the Race Course on the morning of Wednesday, the 17th February, at 7 o'clock. W. I. T. C. certificates only will be accepted.
11. Winners in any race, irrespective of the value, once 4 lbs. extra; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. Winners on the flat carry no penalty in Steeplechases or over Hurdles and vice versâ.
12. All objections must be made in writting to the Stewards and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30, which will be forfeited if in the opinion of the Stewards the objection is frivolous.
13. The decision of the Stewards to be final as regards matters of fact.
14. Any objections, except as regards the running of a race, to be made to the Honorary Secretary in writing before the ordinaries, which will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on the days before the races.
15. All letters to be addressed and entries made to.

LEIGHTON B. KER.
Hony. Secy., Sky Races. Bombay Gymkhana.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made—The Excelsior Folding Chairs, legs folds up to size of fishing rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery; Moir's Army Rations, etc.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GRAEFENBERG
CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADDON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IT is surprising to note the rapidity with which the noble game of cricket is spreading in Hindustan, and especially in the provinces of Kattywar and Guzerat. There was a time, indeed, when the scions of the houses of the provinces would have considered it far beneath their dignity to stand out in the blazing mid-day sun and wield the willow.

A very interesting match at cricket was played on Saturday, the 19th instant, between the Parsees and the Baroda Club, on the 2nd Regiment parade-ground. The Baroda Club captain having won the toss, sent their opponents to bat. The Parsee captain sent Abdool Kareem and N. C. Thanavala to oppose the bowling of W. Mackeson and S. Lynn. The game was very slow for a time. N. C. Thanavala did all the hitting till he lost his partner, who was bowled by an off-twist from Lynn, and was joined by R. R. Kothavala. Both players then began a very careful game. N. C. Thanavala then commenced his blocking work, and he punished the Northern side bowler (W. Mackeson) very severely. The Baroda Club captain thought it advisable to relieve the above-mentioned bowler, by sending J. Devine in his place. Devine was bowling remarkably well, and was dead on the spot. When the score reached 10, Devine sent Thanavala's bails flying in the air. S. A. Doctor joined R. R. Kothavala, but before he could add to the score at all, he was bowled by Devine. J. Morinas then joined R. R. Kothavala, and the score began to mount slowly till R. R. Kothavala was bowled by a splendid shooter from Devine. R. Q. Vhia, who filled the vacancy, was clean bowled by Devine. T. R. Kothavala then formed partnership with Morinas, but before he could say "Jack Robinson" he was magnificently taken by an off-twist from Lynn. D. C. Thanavala then joined J. Morinas, who seemed well set, and was playing remarkably well. C. C. Thanavala, who was blocking all the while, soon succumbed to Devine, who bowled him clean with a shooter. M. C. Thanavala then filled the vacancy, but was soon afterwards bowled by Lynn. A. M. Pathin was next at the wickets, but made a poor score of unity. S. M. Patel then joined J. Morinas. Devine very soon defeated the hopes of the Parsees by bowling J. Morenas with a rattling good ball that broke tremendously from the off. The total of the Parsees first innings was thirty four. The Baroda Club then commenced their play by sending in Devine and Bapoo to oppose the destructive bowling of J. Morinas and R. R. Kothavala. Both bowlers were dead on the spot, but nothing could upset the steady play of the two above-mentioned batsmen. Morenas commenced the first over, and nearly all his balls were dead on the wicket. Devine soon succumbed to the above-mentioned bowler. W. Hardie then joined Bapoo. The game became faster now, and both batsmen knocked up the runs at a rare rate, till W. Hardie lost his partner, who was caught out by Morenas. Lieutenant Wagentrieber then joined W. Hardie, and after playing for a quarter of an hour, he was clean bowled by an off-twist from Morenas. He was succeeded by W. Mackeson. Both players played very well indeed, till W. Mackeson lost his partner, who was clean bowled by R. R. Kothavala. Lieutenant Watson was next at the wickets, but before he could contribute a figure to the score, his wickets were upset by a medium pace ball, delivered by R. R. Kothavala. Lynn then formed partnership with W. Mackeson, but after playing for about ten minutes he was magnificently caught by Morenas. A. Wilcox then succeeded the last-named batsman, and after contributing one to his name, he lost his partner, who was bowled by a splendid shooter from Morenas. W. Mackeson was immediately succeeded by the left-hander, Buda Mea. After contributing seven to his score by splendid forward play he lost his partner, A. Wilcox. Marthan Rao was next at the wickets, but before he could add anything to the score, he was clean bowled by R. R. Kothavala. Khudabux then followed, but was very soon caught by Morenas. The Baroda Club made in their first innings eighty runs. The second innings of the Parsees commenced, but only thirty-nine runs were scored. And as the Parsees made only seventy-three runs in both innings, and the Baroda Club eighty, the match resulted in an easy victory for the latter by one innings and seven runs. In conclusion, it must be said that Lynn and Devine bowled remarkably well, and W. Hardie, W. Mackeson, Bapoo, and Lieutenant Wagentrieber played excellent cricket, and the fielding of the Baroda Club was superb. R. R. Kothavala and Morenas of the Parsee Club deserve great praise for their excellent batting, fielding, and bowling. The respective scores are here-with appended:—

PARSEE CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Abdool Kareem, b S Lynn	1	b S Lynn	2
N C Thanavala, b J Devine	6	b J Devine	0
R R Kothavala, b J Devine	3	b S Lynn	11
S A Doctor, b S Lynn	0	b J Devine	0
J Morinas, b J Devine	19	b J Devine	11
R Q Vhia, b J Devine	0	b J Devine	0
T R Kothavala, b S Lynn	0	c W Hardie, b S Lynn	7
C C Thanavalla, b J Devine	0	c W Hardie, b J Devine	5
M C Thanavala, b S Lynn	0	not out	0
A M Pathin, not out	1	b J Devine	0
S M Patel, b S Lynn	0	b S Lynn	0
Extras	5	Extras	3
Total	34	Total	39

BARODA.
1st Innings.

J Devine, b J Morinas	2
Bappoo, c J Morinas, b J Morinas	23
W Hardie, b R R Kothavala	20
Lieut Wagentrieber, b J Morinas	6
W Mackeson, b J Morinas	14
Lieut Watson, b R R Kothavala	0
S Lynn, c J Morinas, b J Morinas	0
A Wilcox, b R R Kothavala	1
Buda Mea, not out	7
Marthan Rao, b R R Kothavala	0
Khudabux, c J Morinas, b J Morinas	0
Extras	7
Total	80

THE VINTAGES OF 1885.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER and Co. have sent us the following report on the vintages of 1885:—

CLARET.—The yield will not exceed the quarter of bygone average years. Various maladies have attacked the vineyards, such as frost and mildew, while the previous years' ravages of the *Phylloxera* have also contributed very materially to reduce quantity. It is too early to judge of the quality of the wine made this year; our opinion is that it will not by any means rank as a first-class vintage. We give an extract from the official record of the yield of Wine in twenty of the most productive Departments of France in 1884, as compared with the yield in 1875, just before the *Phylloxera* began to make its presence felt.

Department.		Yield in 1875. Gallons.	Yield in 1884. Gallons.
Aude	...	85,520,000	98,365,000
Hérault	...	211,500,000	69,954,000
Gers	...	26,640,000	42,920,000
Pyrénées Orientales		32,670,000	31,670,000
Loire-Inférieure	...	60,235,000	31,358,000
Gironde	...	118,610,000	30,111,000
Haute-Garonne	...	42,930,000	28,500,000
Vienne	...	34,560,000	27,629,000
Charente-Inférieure		195,615,000	26,758,000
Indre-et-Loire	...	48,615,000	24,795,000
Maine-et-Loire	...	26,190,000	23,683,000
Tarn	...	19,125,000	16,830,000
Puy de Dôme	...	29,250,000	16,020,000
Vendée	...	22,860,000	15,750,000
Yonne	...	61,395,000	15,975,000
Gard	...	25,740,000	14,715,000
Meurthe-et-Moselle		33,840,000	14,700,000
Loiret	...	34,065,000	13,185,000
Côte d'Or	...	49,950,000	12,195,000
Saône-et-Loire	...	46,930,000	12,015,000
Totals	...	1,209,350,000	557,118,000

From this it will be seen that the Departments of Gironde and Charente-Inférieure have suffered severely. In spite of all this France remains at the head of the wine-producing countries of Europe, having an average of 732,500,000 gallons for the last six years, as against averages of 525,600,000 gallons in Italy, 495,000,000 gallons in Austria and Hungary, 450,000,000 gallons in Spain, 90,000,000 gallons in Portugal, 78,750,000 gallons in Greece, 50,900,000 gallons in Russia, 43,015,000 gallons in Turkey, 45,405,000 gallons in Germany, 24,750,000 gallons in Switzerland, and 18,000,000 gallons in Roumania, the countries which do not produce any wine being Great Britain, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and Servia.

BURGUNDY.—This vintage seems to have given general satisfaction both as to quality, quantity, colour, bouquet, and richness of the wine.

CHAMPAGNE.—The new wine will be much inferior to that of 1884, and is also deficient in quantity; the weather during the gathering was most unpropitious, being both cold and wet. Fortunately 1884's are likely to prove very satisfactory, and as the demand for Champagne continues unabated, prices of stocks available for present consumption, in the face of the present disastrous vintage, have been increased, and we think will soon become still further enhanced.

GERMANY.—Here again the new wine cannot be classed among good vintages. One grower writes:—"That the result with him has not in any way fulfilled his expectations." We are inclined to believe that not more than a quarter of an average crop will be the result of the year. Excessive rain prevailed during the gathering, causing putrefaction of the grapes.

OPORTO.—The vintage here commenced only in October, and the grapes were gathered in excellent condition and during fine weather; the yield will prove equal if not better than that of last year. The ravages of the *Phylloxera*, although checked by the use of sulphurite of carbon in the vineyards belonging to the more wealthy proprietors, continue in the Upper Douro. In the districts of Beira and Bairrada new vineyards have been planted and good sound wines have since been produced.

SHERRY.—The vintage of the present year proves to be both abundant and of good quality, but as for shippers' purposes the wine must be three years old, it does not immediately affect quantity or value of matured Sherry available for shipment abroad; a large quantity will be used for distillation, so avoiding the introduction of spirit from other sources, and securing for Bodega purposes genuine Jerez distilled wine, containing, in addition to the alcohol, the true vinous ethers peculiar to the Sherry grape.

The falling supply of late years in France of good sound wine has induced large purchases of Jerez Musts, as well as those from surrounding districts.

Several thousands of Butts of the 1885's are already being shipped or have been purchased for forward delivery; this demand, added to that for distillation, will absorb nearly one-half of the yield of 1885.

MADEIRA.—The yield for 1885 (exact statistics of which have not yet come in) may be said to be about the same in quantity as that of the past two years, and the prices for all the best qualities show no diminution; the juice of the Catawba (American variety) is, however, offering at very low prices, and will no doubt be shipped from this Island as 'Madeira,' which is much to be regretted by those who wish to maintain the character of this wine as it was known to our forefathers.

COGNAC.—The result is almost a blank, heavy rains during the gathering almost completely destroying the grapes. Fine Brandies, in consequence, must become dearer, and was it not that the present popular taste for spirits inclines to Whisky, the fast decreasing stock of matured Cognacs would realise very high prices.

WHISKY.—This year's Barley harvest produced grain of good quality and colour. For the new season's Whisky quotations vary proportionately to quality. There is much cheap spirit shipped that must be deleterious to health and should be avoided.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE Council re-assembled at Government House on Friday at 11 a.m. In the absence of His Excellency the Viceroy, Lieutenant-General T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E., Senior Member of Council, presided.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS ACT AMENDING BILL.

The Hon. Sir Steuart Bayley moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act XXXVI. of 1858 (an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums). He said that the Act gave power to various authorities to deal with lunatics, and to send them when necessary to asylum, but it limited the power to such asylums as might be within the same province or presidency or under the jurisdiction of the same Inspector-General as the locality to which the lunatic was sent. A case had arisen in Kurg, in which it was expedient to act under the authority given by this law. But Kurg was, fortunately, a province which had no lunatic asylum, and there were some other minor provinces such as Ajmir, which were so far in a similar condition. Under such circumstances, it was obvious that there was no asylum to which the local authorities could send a lunatic if necessary. The Bill, which he had the honour to ask leave to introduce, was intended to remove the defect in the law, and to give the necessary power by enabling the Governor General in Council to appoint asylums to which non-criminal lunatics might under such circumstances be sent.

The motion was then put to the vote, and was passed unanimously.

CONSTRUCTION OF TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Ilbert moved that the Bill to facilitate the construction and to regulate the working of tramways be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Sir S. Bayley, the Hon. Messrs. Hope, Goodrich, and Steel, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, and the mover. He said he had nothing to add to what he said when obtaining leave to introduce the Bill. The Bill was one of a general and simple character intended primarily for those provinces which had not Legislative Councils of their own, and it was also capable of being specially applied to such provinces as Bengal. The motion was duly passed.

MOFUSSIL SMALL CAUSE COURT BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Ilbert also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes established beyond the presidency towns. He said the Courts of Small Causes outside presidency towns were now regulated by the Act of 1865, which declared that, subject to certain provisos, suits cognizable by courts should be "claims for money due upon bonds or other contracts, or for rent, or for personal property, or for the value of such property, or for damages, when the debt, damage, or demand, does not exceed in amount or value the sum of Rs. 500 whether on balance of account or otherwise." This enumeration was of considerable importance with reference to the law of appeals, because the Code of Civil Procedure provided that no second should lie in any suit of a nature cognizable in a Small Cause Court, when the amount or subject-matter of the original suit did not exceed Rs. 500. But the meaning of the language used in the Act of 1865 was far from clear, and there had been several conflicting decisions on its construction, so that the question, whether a particular class of suits were or were not suits cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, was open to a good deal of doubt. The chief object of the Bill was to remove such doubt by defining more precisely the jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts, and it proposed to do so in the same manner as in the Act recently passed for regulating Small Cause Courts in presidency towns; that was to say, by enacting that the jurisdiction of the courts should extend to all suits of a civil nature with certain specific exceptions. In other words, by eliminating matters excluded from the jurisdiction of the courts, instead of enumerating matters included under that jurisdiction. At the same time, as parts of the Act of 1865 had been repealed and become obsolete, or were of doubtful construction, it was proposed to repeal and re-enact it in an amended form. The numerous decisions, which had been given on the sections of the Act, would be carefully examined, and he believed that the effect of the Bill would be to clear away a vast mass of case law. The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Ilbert also introduced the Bill.

BENGAL.

A DIVORCE SUIT.—At the High Court, Calcutta, in chambers, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. Sowton, on behalf of Lady Isabelle Young, asked for a list of documents, in the divorce suit of Lady Isabelle Young against her husband, Sir William Young Bart. Mr. Farr opposed on behalf of the respondent, stating that the application was premature, as the respondent's answer was not due until the 4th of January. Mr. Sowton said that he was prepared to give the other side any reasonable time to file their written statement. His lordship ordered that a week after the 4th of January next he fixed for the filing of the list of documents.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN MYSORE.—The Mysore State is taking a lead, honourable and creditable to itself, in the education of women. Every effort is being made to raise the Maharani's Girls' School, at Mysore, to the very first place among educational institutions in India. The school has been reported on in terms of high praise by very many persons of high rank and position, and an examination of an advanced character will be held in Mysore in March next—the first of its kind, we believe, in any native Indian State. His Highness the Maharaja and his consort are nobly doing their part to put in practice the modern theories regarding the intellectual culture and the consequent elevation of native women.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

THE ROORKEE EXAMINATION.—At the examination for entrance to Engineer Class, Thomason College, Roorkee, Session 1886-87, the following candidates passed, out of thirty-one who entered:—

Names.	Last place where educated.	Grand Total of Marks.
Eaglesome, J	Mussoorie School	617
Salt, E P	St Peter's College, Agra	602
Knight, W E	La Martiniere, Lucknow	558
French, V C	Bishop Cotton School, Simla	532
Mell, A R O	Mussoorie School	527
Sharpe, P St J	La Martiniere, Lucknow	527
Slane, J	St George's College, Mussoorie	521
Devi Das	Government College, Lahore	499
Purves, F M	La Martiniere, Lucknow	492
Syama Charn Ghose	Muir College, Allahabad	491
Makkhan Lal	Government College, Lahore	481
Bishan Sarup	Government College, Lahore	476
Perry, H W	St Paul's School, Darjeeling	465
Ganesh Das	Government College, Lahore	451
Rivett, H L	Bishop Cotton School, Simla	419
Nichol, J H	La Martiniere, Lucknow	396

BURMAH.

THE RICE CROP.—The report on the prospects of the rice crop for November 1885 is as follows:—"The area under rice is now reported as 163,603 acres above last year's area, giving an increase of 5·29 per cent. The rain which fell at the end of November does not appear to have injured the crops except in Akyab; the damage, the details of which are not known, is estimated at 5 to 10 per cent. of the crop. The crop is said to be over average in Pegu, Thongwa, and Shweyin; it is estimated a full average crop in Akyab and Basseine; in Hanthawaddy, Amherst, and Henzada, it is slightly below the average, and is a poor crop in Tharawaddy and Prome. Roughly speaking, on more than half the cultivated area of the province the crop is a full average one, or above average; on two-eighths of the area it is slightly below average and on one eighth of the area it is a poor crop. On the whole it will not be safe to estimate the crop at more than an average one, and according to the method of calculation adopted last year the exportable surplus would amount to about 1,000,000 tons."

VAMBERY ON THE BALKAN IMBROGLIO.

THE *St. James's Gazette* has received the following remarks on the changed and changing aspect of affairs in the Balkans from M. Vambery:—

"The serious reverses of the Servian army, I need scarcely say, have taken everybody here by surprise, considering that on the outset of the war people were convinced that the Servians, with their better organized army, and noted besides for their military virtues, must get the uppermost in the ensuing struggle. Now that the whole combination has utterly failed, and that the Bulgarians, who have been taken for a peaceable, laborious, but [illegible] like nation, have turned out plucky soldi[illegible] public in general begins to look rather ap[illegible] of the future 'constellations' in the B[illegible] sula; and the question is broach[illegible] Hungary do in the fa[illegible] Austria [illegible] Will she [illegible] turn of events [illegible] annihilation of Servi[illegible] threatening overthrow of [illegible]

"While only a few days [illegible] the highest dignitaries of [illegible] of intervention from [illegible] Great Powers must be [illegible] rumours are now getting [illegible] remain quiet spectators [illegible] we can by no means allo[illegible] tionary movement close [illegible] above all, King Milan [illegible] Well, such an argument [illegible] sible with the line of p[illegible] Hungary in Servia since [illegible] war; but the question is, [illegible] interfere after the agreem[illegible] in the world will believe [illegible] of the two Emperors in [illegible] outcome of all political [illegible] that the idea of an allian[illegible] is preposterous from be[illegible] your statesmen following [illegible] nation have certainly ac[illegible] with the real state of thi[illegible] Russia's hidden plans [illegible] protection to Prince [illegible] Lord Salisbury's policy [illegible] undertaking to banish [illegible] Bulgaria, and in the ultim[illegible] pursued nearly two cent[illegible] triumph; but they gene[illegible] the gravity of the present [illegible] mistake follows another, [illegible] error of expecting from a [illegible] the pacification and the f[illegible] in that portion of Turkey [illegible] will not allow any rival P[illegible] of her long and costly ma[illegible] say that the idea of an all[illegible] neighbour has never been [illegible] rian and German portion [illegible] the notion that such [illegible] means of staving off [illegible] till a more favourable [illegible] the minds of over-cautio[illegible] may see how far this [illegible] well founded, and wheth[illegible] agitation and re-establis[illegible] Peninsula without distu[illegible] understanding between [illegible] the acceleration of this [illegible] the chance of testing th[illegible] understanding we are in[illegible] by Milan, or, rather, to [illegible] Prince Alexander."

The University, Budape[illegible]

A BURMESE MILITARY EXPEDITION.

"SHWAY YOE" writes in the *St. James's Gazette*:—In the autumn of 1880 I was loitering about the Mandalay silk bazaar, looking at the gay turbans and waist-cloths, and at the half-Burmese half-Hindoo girls who were presiding at some of the stalls. Most of them are very prettty; but I declare that I was speculating more on the fusion of Aryan and Turanian blood, and the apparent result, than on the comeliness of any individual whatever. Still, it was a pleasing study, I don't deny; but it was presently interrupted in a very unpleasant way. I was suddenly gripped on both sides and rushed violently out of the arcade into a higgledy-piggledy kind of a space, where there were some unused bazaar-sheds. My first impression was that I had been seized by some jealous gallant who did not comprehend the study of anthropological freaks. A glance at my two captors when we got outside convinced me, however, that it was a very different matter. Both of them were naked to the waist, and on the nape of the neck they had a dragon tattooed. They were Palace soldiers. They did not give me time to question them. "If you don't come and take tickets at the Yay-noung Prince's lottery-office, we'll denounce you as a spy of the Nyoung-Oke's, and you'll be crucified down by the Bund."

It was the height of the lottery craze in Mandalay. The King had given powers to a few score of the chief Ministers to open offices for the sale of tickets. The official that sold most tickets was most in favour with his Majesty, and the devices to attract speculators were therefore very numerous. The "Mayor" supplied tea and palm-toddy and tobacco free. One of the Governors of the Palace gates gave a continual series of ballets and theatrical performances. The "Chancellor of the Exchequer" returned a quarter of a farthing on every ticket. But the Yay-noung, one of the most ruffianly men of the day, simply sent out his body-guard as bullies. They seized upon likely people anywhere and everywhere, and usually made some small squeezes on their own account.

My position was somewhat ticklish. The Nyoung-Oke Prince had just escaped from Calcutta and made a ludicrous attempt at a rising on the Upper Burma frontier. The Yay-noung's men had heard me talking Hindostance to the bazaar-girls. If I was brought up in court there was no escape for me; so I said, "All right, I was going there."

The Yay-noung's office was a good way off. On the way thither we passed some drink-shops, one of them kept by a Chinese acquaintance of mine. I had now got the measure of my men, so I suggested that we should go in and have some refreshment. They agreed with an alacrity which showed that they were not good Buddhists. I told my friend Swee Gwan to show us into an inner room, ordered some mild gin and brandy, and waggled my head at him. Chinamen are very quick of apprehension; and Swee Gwan returned with some samshu (Chinese rice-spirit) and "Eagle" brandy; the latter as fiery as a blast-furnace.

One of the two filled a tumbler with brandy and samshu, drank half of it, declared that he had never tasted anything so good before, drank the rest, and subsided on the floor. The other confined himself to brandy, and grew talkative and facetious about his weak-headed companion whom he kicked from time to time. He told me a good deal of his history. He was not, notwithstanding the dragon tattooed on his neck, one of the regular Palace soldiery, the hereditary supporters of the Alompra dynasty. He had only joined the Yay-noung's gang to save himself from trouble on his return from the expedition against the Shans some months before. Oo Thah-oh, for that was his name, properly belonged to the rural levies, and was the son of a cultivator at Yua Thit-gyee (the big new village) down the river. He had been courting the daughter of the village head-man. The girl was willing enough, but the old man was not. On the contrary, he put Thah-oh's name on the roster for military service and accepted all the money that was given to buy the youth off, but objected to all the substitutes provided; so that Thah-oh's father was ruined and Thah-oh himself was carried off to Mandalay in one of the royal steamers. There he had a helmet and a gun and a pair of trousers and a tunic given him and had a week's drill from Captain Commottoo, the Italian naval officer and Burmese Lord High Admiral.

He had just learned which was the right side foremost of his trousers, and how to form fours and hold his gun, when the regiment was ordered off to fight the Shan hillmen. The King had killed one of his stepmothers, a Shan princess; and her father had sworn to avenge her death. Another Shan chieftain had been irregular in paying his homage at the palace on the appointed "beg-pardon" days. When last he came down Theebaw refused to see him, and announced that he would be deposed if he did not mend his ways. The chief spat on the ground and swept off to his hills with the intimation that he would return again. He kept his vow and so did the bereaved father. They burned and ravaged the whole Ava plain almost up to the walls of the Royal City of Gems itself. It was to punish these rebels that the expedition was despatched. A review was held before the column marched. The regiments were formed up in line in the open space to the east and north of the Palace. There for three hours they remained on their knees, till Theebaw made his appearance on the Palace steps. Then they lay down on their stomachs, while his Majesty looked at them for a couple of minutes through an opera-glass. That being the end of the review the regiments marched off. At the head came the Yaw Min-gyee, the Minister of State, appointed to the chief command, mounted on an elephant, and surrounded by outriders and miscellaneous tag-rag and bob-tail. Following him came three regiments, with a couple of light field-pieces; and in the rear came the commissariat and ordnance coolies. So they proceeded bravely enough till they reached the Myit-nge, a small river which passes the old capital of Amarapura before it enters the Irrawaddy. Here there was a great deal of trouble. It had never occurred to any one that preparations were necessary to get the army over. The river was too deep to ford, and there were only three or four ferry-boats. However, after three days the troops crossed in safety, but in the meantime their numbers had dwindled down from three thousand to about two thousand five hundred. The rest had run away. Oo Thah-oh thought it useless to desert. He could not live in Mandalay and if he went back to his native village the vindictive headman would get hold of him again. But the artillery could not be got over at all. The first gun capsized the ferry-boat and went to the bottom of the river. So the Burmese commander came to the conclusion that it was not worth while waiting for proper means of transport. The artillery officers received orders to wait about outside the capital for some days and then get themselves back with their guns so that nobody should notice it. The Yaw comforted himself with the reflection that the Shans had no cannon and that if he waited any longer more of his men would disappear. So the army set off for the hills, and the guns went back. The route taken was between the two rivers which flow into the Irrawaddy here; and the first day's march brought the Burmese army to a village which had not been burned. It was the annual feast of the local pagoda, so the force stayed to see the fun and to acquire merit. They attended the pagoda in the mornings and theatrical performances in the evening, and passed two days very comfortably.

When a start was made it found that a good many more men had deserted. So the General impressed all the able-bodied males among the visitors to the pagoda-feast and the villagers. Next morning it appeared that though the artillery had been sent back, all the ammunition for it had been brought on. The Yaw Minister recognized this as absurd, and thought he might just as well send back the whole of the commissariat department, coolies and all. They carried nothing but pots and pans, big wicker baskets, rolls of matting, and other symbols of supplies; but there was nothing eatable in the whole service. They did very well for show parades in Mandalay; but on active service they simply ate what might have gone to the combatants, and did nothing for it. So the troops got a few cooking-pots served out to them and some sleeping-mats, and then the Commissariat Department went home again. Each soldier had as much rice as he could carry tied in a cloth and suspended to one end of his gun, his mat and uniform (they marched in the ordinary country dress) being tied to the other to balance it; and so they went on.

Thus the march continued for several days more. They camped in the forest and made themselves lean-to tents of bamboos and the branches of trees; and whenever they came to a village they cleaned it out. All the time the army was melting away; so that when they came to the verge of the Shan country there was not more than a half of the original three thousand.

Now, however, they were within striking distance of a large Shan village, perched high up on the slope of a hill. The Yaw Min-gyee encamped his men on a small cleared space on the banks of a mountain stream, and sent parties out to collect provisions. The food-supply had been very precarious for some time and now nothing better than bamboo-shoots, ju[illegible]uit, and roots and leaves, varied with som[illegible]m the streams, was to be had. All [illegible] small fish [illegible] forest, covered with a de[illegible] the low country wa[illegible] hill-sides were al[illegible] undergrowth; and the h[illegible] were [illegible]st equally impenetrable, and, moreover [illegible] tigers. A few Burmese Shan villages [illegible] and some wood-cutters were caught. Half [illegible] of these were sent up to the Shan village to [illegible] to surrender, and the rest were [illegible] strike terror into the defenders. After [illegible] days of this sort of thing, enlivened by [illegible] on the camp by the Shans, the [illegible] ordered an advance, and stayed [illegible]l companies while the troops [illegible]ocky path. There was some in[illegible] [illegible]d finally a rush on the village [illegible]pulsed. Then the regimental [illegible]ders, and their troops were [illegible]wn by the Shans. This [illegible] intervals of four or five [illegible] Burmese army was [illegible] and ran short of [illegible]death had reduced [illegible]; and they refus[illegible] [illegible]rrangement with [illegible]ease, and that [illegible]hould give up [illegible]llages of the [illegible]reats and [illegible]fifty men [illegible]escaped [illegible]

WOMEN AT FOOTBALL.

BEFORE the day when I witnessed a stirring contest between two teams of the softer sex I had an impression that football was too rough a game for women. The teams I saw in contest (this is an entirely veracious narrative) were composed for the most part of mill workers and brawny enough they looked in knickerbockers and jerseys. The game, one of a series, was played in Scotland, and played not for love but lucre. Sixpence was charged for admission to see the game, and, when the spectators broke into the arena and bore the combatants off to the pavilion in a fit of manly indignation, they were evidently at a loss to understand why it was done. Here follows a report of the proceedings up to the time of interruption.

The match came off in a field, kindly lent for the purpose, in the presence of a good number of spectators, though the weather was not all that could be desired. The ground was in a slopy state; but notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the game was a very fast one. The Red and White made their appearance first, being followed almost immediately by the Blue and Yellow. Both teams were loudly cheered. The home eleven were the heavier by several pounds, but were unfortunately unable to obtain the services of Mary Bridges, the well-known half-back. The visitors, however, also played a woman short. Captain Jane Rodgers won the toss, and chose to play from the north end. Kate Jackson kicked off at ten minutes past three, and after a scrimmage in the enemy's territory the Blue and Yellow obtained a corner. They failed to score, and a brief altercation ensued between Lucy Coombes and the visitors' goal-keeper. Faces being scratched, the game was resumed. By a pretty piece of dribbling, Polly Hubbard brought the ball dangerously near the home goal-post; but, stopping to wipe the mud from her boots, the opportunity was seized by Jenny Wyatt to kick the ball violently into the air. It had no sooner come to rest than it was again set in motion by one of the forwards, who landed it splendidly behind her head. A beautiful run by Kate Jackson took it once more well into the enemy's territory, when a second corner was obtained. The kick was entrusted to Captain Rodgers; but, owing to some misunderstanding, Mary Hackett ran in and pushed it far away with her foot. Faces having been scratched the game was resumed. A shot by Helen Montgomery was too weak to score, and the goal-keeper kicked away; Kate Jackson who was in great form, shooting just over the cross-bar. Maggie Green looked like scoring when she fouled the ball; and then the wearers of the red and white made a desperate effort to score; the opposing goal-keeper having twice to run with the ball behind the goal, where, however, it was cleverly taken from her by Lucy Carmont, Maggie Green, and Jane Wyatt. After a prolonged struggle on the left wing in which Captain Sarah Thoms, whose play had so far been disappointing, showed rare form by sitting down on the ball, the Blue and Yellow went away with a rush and Maggie Green headed the ball through the posts. An appeal to the umpire was answered in favour of the Blue and Yellow; and after a brief interval—during which Captain Rodgers's back hair suffered somewhat—the game was resumed. The home team's work was confined to the defensive, and it took them all their time to hold their own. No further score was made up to half-time.

On resuming, a foul was given against Mary Hackett, which was taken by Captain Rodgers. She kicked to Helen Montgomery, who made a good shot for goal; the ball however, going in the wrong direction. After an interval for explanations, Kate Jackson received the ball from Captain Rodgers and flung it with great force between the uprights. The goal being disallowed, there were a few minutes for removing the umpire from the ground. A fine run executed shortly afterwards by Maggie Green was well responded to by the goal-keeper of the Blue and Yellow, who, mistaking her side, fisted imprudently to Lucy Carmont. The latter broke away in great form under the impression that she had the ball with her, but, on being informed by the spectators that this was not the case, judiciously desisted. Jane Wyatt then made a fine run, centring well; but Maggie Green failed to breast the ball through. The Red and White now assumed the aggressive with renewed energy, the forwards showing excellent judgment in passing. Captain Sarah Thoms sent in a rattling good shot. Lucy Carmont got the ball; but, though she was charged by the enemy's goal-keeper, little Milly Carmont, her sister, got the leather away and making a beautiful display of dribbling compelled the Blue and Yellow to concede a corner. Lucy Carmont shot over the cross-bar and a scrimmage ensued behind the posts. Faces having been scratched, the game was resumed. Within half a minute the Red and White made another rush, and after a fine display of passing tactics they made their first notch amid loud cheers. There were still fifteen minutes to play; but the game came to an unexpected conclusion owing to the excitement of the spectators, who had been encroaching on the players' space for some time. They broke through the ropes, and an indescribable scene of confusion ensued; the players being subject to rough treatment, and finally driven off the field.

This is no fancy sketch of a "female football" match. This contest has been described much as it took place in the county of Lanarkshire. I believe it was the last played by these teams. Others were in contemplation; but the scene with which this one ended warned the authorities to interfere.—*St. James's Gazette.*

HINTS ABOUT HYDROPHOBIA.

As there can be no doubt that hydrophobia has been most exceptionally prevalent in England, and more especially in London, during this year, I felt that it might be a matter of interest to my readers to know a little about the much-dreaded disease; so I have consulted an expert—Mr. A. J. Sewell, the well-known dog-doctor of Elizabeth street, Eaton-square—on the matter, and he has given me some interesting particulars.

Mr. Sewell admits that he has never known rabies to be so prevalent amongst dogs as it is at the present time, he himself having seen a matter of sixty or seventy cases since January last; whereas in 1884 he had only about a dozen cases. A great deal of this increase is due to the disgraceful folly and wicked carelessness of the owners of dogs that happen to be affected. Rabies does not come on suddenly, and if owners would pay a little more attention to the signs that precede an attack, the disease would not be transferred, as it is at present, from one dog to several others; nor, what is far worse, to individuals.

Rabies is liable to attack dogs of any breed or sex, though statistics seem to show that it is more common amongst males than females.

With regard to the early symptoms, an animal that has the disease invariably loses its appetite; and though that is common to the majority of complaints it should not be ignored, but should act as a warning to owners to watch for other symptoms, which, in the case of rabies, speedily develop. The dog's manner changes: he shows a disposition to hide himself in corners or under chairs; in fact, anywhere, so as to get out of sight. Then he will never rest in one place for long together, but is continually changing his position, and appears to be constantly on the watch. His bark, too, is altered and without provocation; he will at times give tongue to a dismal short howl, or to what would perhaps be better described as half a howl and half a bark. He will gnaw at anything that comes in his way. If he be in a room he will bite at the chair legs, or the carpet, or at a table-cloth; and if in a kennel he will attack the walls of it. He will also attempt to masticate stones, and will readily consume straw and filth of any kind. Another early symptom is the disposition to bite other dogs—in fact, a rabid animal will unhesitatingly attack a dog or a cat with which he may have lived for years on the most friendly terms.

During the whole time that these symptoms are developing themselves the dog will still remain under his master's or mistress's control, and will, to a certain extent, obey orders, although, perhaps, not so cheerfully as usual—a fact which is, I expect, responsible for owners so often scorning the idea that their pet animal is a victim to rabies.

The dumb or paralytic rabies is recognisable by the lower jaw dropping considerably, and by the mouth being continually open. When suffering from this form of the disease, the animal is not quite so ferocious; still, his saliva is as deadly as in the case of the ordinary rabies. The idea that rabid dogs fear water is altogether fallacious. They have no such fear, but at the commencement of the attack drink large quantities, though they are not able to do so in the latter stages, in consequence of the throat being so greatly affected.

It seems that rabies is more prevalent in the spring and autumn, and not, as is generally supposed, in the summer months. When an animal shows symptoms of the disease, it should be at once securely chained up, as, although it is practically harmless in the early stages to those whom it knows, it is not so with strangers. It often occurs that a veterinary surgeon is sent for to see a dog that is ailing, and on his arrival he is shown in by himself to a room where the animal is loose, and can pounce out upon him at any moment. Such conduct on the part of owners is unpardonable.

Mr. Sewell believes that the universal use of the muzzle would act most favourably in the way of lessening the number of cases, and he says that it is astonishing how soon dogs become accustomed to this head-gear, provided that a proper one be used. He recommends the wire ones that are used in Berlin, but which can also be obtained in England—at Spratt's.

In the event of a person being unfortunate enough to be bitten by a rabid dog, the wound should be immediately washed by allowing a stream of cold water to run on it from a tap. The place should then be—provided the person has no sore on the lips or tongue—well sucked, and afterwards caustic should be applied. Suction should never be relied upon alone. There is a difference of opinion between medical men as to which is the best cautery—some recommending one kind and others another. The nitrate of silver in the form of the pencil is very effectual for superficial wounds and scratches, but for a deep puncture the free application of nitric acid is best, as it is far more penetrating.

But it is needless to say that prevention is far better than cure, and it is for this reason that I have detailed the various symptoms that point to rabies, with the hope that owners of dogs will not hesitate to at once send for a veterinary surgeon should they see the slightest sign of their animals developing either or all of them. Let them, too, remember that a dog bitten by one that has rabies is almost certain to have the disease—perhaps about three per cent. escape so that it should be at [illegible]nce killed. Whilst to do so is every one's [illegible]unden duty, they can comfort themselves with [illegible]knowledge that in thus performing their duty [illegible]are doing a kind act to the animal itself, and [illegible] it from a horrible death. I mention this [illegible]pecial benefit of certain people who are apt [illegible] the life of their domestic pets worthy of [illegible]sideration than that of their own [illegible] there are such people is, alas! only [illegible] is such as these who are to a very [illegible]sponsible for the present deplor[illegible] hydrophobia.

[illegible] and pills are the best, the [illegible] popular remedies. At all [illegible]cumstances they may be [illegible] the certainty of doing [illegible]nd all descriptions of [illegible]ions, and burns are [illegible]ely cured by these [illegible]edicaments. The [illegible]men, checks all [illegible]els, and averts [illegible]he intestines. [illegible] skin, mus[illegible] [illegible]arged glands [illegible] Holloway's [illegible]s' accompany-

THE NEW EMIR AND THE RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC AGENT IN BOKHARA.

MR. VAMBERY has addressed the following letter to the *Times*:—The recent news from St. Petersburg concerning the appointment of a Russian diplomatic agent in the capital on the Zerafshan is a piece of information which deserves the attention of all those interested in Central Asia, being an event which marks a new starting point in Russia's policy towards her vassal in Bokhara, and probably also in Khiva.

It may not be generally known that the relations between the late Mozaffar-ed-din and the Russian rulers in Tashkend were by no means of a [illegible] warmth and sincere cordiality as may have been excepted from the personal behaviour of the late Emir and the civilities shown to the occasional visitors and official personalities coming from Tashkend. The late Mozaffar-ed-din was, like every Oriental, extremely polite in his intercourse with the Russians, and, according to the Turkish proverb "Kiss the hand you cannot cut off and put it upon your head," he showed even signs of submission in external matters, but neither were the masses of his subject affected by this example nor did his own submission extend to matters regarding any serious innovation or any threatened infraction upon his authority. He opposed for years and years the laying of a telegraph from Kermine to Bokhara, and Prince Wittgenstein, sent in 1883 by Tchernaieff on a special mission for that purpose, had to return empty handed, the Emir excusing himself that it would be dangerous to rouse the fanaticism of his subjects by the introduction of such a thoroughly European contrivance. The same stubborn opposition was shown to the desire of the Governor-General of Tashkend to admit a permanent Russian agent in Bokhara, indisputably necessary for diplomatic and commercial transactions, for the Emir said he could not vouch for the safety of such an official, and he preferred rather sending his own men to Tashkend when matters required it. As to the population of Bokhara itself, it is indeed most surprising that a nearly 18 years' neighbourhood add a frequent intercourse with the Russians at Kermine and Samarcand had little or no effect whatever upon the change of mind of the inhabitants of the former much-boasted centre of Islam. I admit that any stray representative of the destroyer of Mahomedan power in Central Asia was not stared at while walking in the Righistan or in the bazaars, nor did the former personal danger exist, but the fact is that Russian travellers or merchants very rarely ventured to visit the capital on the Zerafshan, and that the Russian traders residing in Bokhara consisted mostly of Russian Tartars and Jews, and not of a single Russian Christian. The leading commercial firms engaged in business are certainly Russians such as the house of Kamensky Brothers, but their Bokhara agents were hitherto exclusively Mahomedans or Jews, and owing to this foreign nationality they had to live a very secluded life in a caravanserai kept exclusively by them, and secured like a fortress against any attack from outward. I remember the great question which arose a few years ago when these Russian subjects asked permission to open a window overlooking the street, and really funny was the famous case of the coach. One Russian subject, namely, having brought a new well-fitted caleche to Bokhara, where the Emir alone indulged in the luxury of such a vehicle, courtiers explained this as a kind of humiliation to the ruler of the true believers, who ordered thereupon his richly gilded carriage to be exhibited upon the Righistan, in order to show that he was not inferior to any Russian child of Mercur. Secretly the Bokharians had always tried to come into contact with the Russian visitor in Bokhara, but they abstained from doing so publicly out of fear of the Emir, who, notwithstanding his politeness, had never renounced the hope of alleviating his burden, and of getting back his favourite town of Samarcand.

To bring on a radical change in the diplomatic relations between Bokhara and Russia the Government of St. Petersburg has therefore now at the proper time seized upon the opportunity and appointed an agent in Bokhara who will be somewhat like your Political Residents at the courts of your Indian vassals, without any pronounced right of interference in internal matters and striving only to come in in the rôle of a tutor or a friendly councillor. With the personal character of Abdul Ahad (servant of the One God) this will evidently prove an easy matter for the new Emir differs essentially from his father who recollecting his former independence was not always a ready tool in Russian hands. The new Emir, who as heir apparent resided in Tcharjui has been always known as a man of a weakly constitution and of still weaker mental qualities. He must be now 20 years old and grown up under the constant fear of a Russian occupation of the country he never ventured to foster the idea of resistance. His father when a young man enjoyed the reputation of being a good arabic scholar, while Abdul Ahad is famous for his profligate life and for his utter want of any serious thought and occupation. Of course, this the man best suited the Russian purposes, and if provided with sufficient means for his pastime he will eagerly hand over the reins of government to the Russian agent, who will take care to put aside all obstacle and to make level the ground for the Russian annexation. Under the reign of Abdul Ahad the concession of a railway from Askabad to Bokhara will offer no difficulty whatever, and the recent journey of General Annenkoff to Samarcand is the best sign of such a yielding.

Now it remains to be seen how far the English will succeed in obtaining similar concessions from their ally in Afghanistan. Abdurrahman is certainly more expensive to Great Britain than Abdul Ahad to the Russians, and beside there is no doubt that the railway communication through Afghanistan is of more vital interest and more urgently necessary to England, than the line Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, and Tashkend could be for Russia. Rivals must always keep equal pace in preparing for the contest and to the Askabad Bokhara line must necessarily correspond the Quetta-Candahar line.

MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE AND THE DEPTFORD ELECTION.

ON Dec. 1 Mr. Weller, returning officer of the new borough of Deptford, presided, at the request of the Liberal party, at St. Paul's, Deptford, vestry offices, to hear arguments on behalf of that party for a recount of the votes given to the two Parliamentary candidates, Mr. W. J. Evelyn and Mr. Lalmohun Ghose. Mr. Evelyn, M. P., was present, supported by his counsel, Mr. Rice, Mr. Walburton (president of the Deptford Conservative Club), and Mr. J. Watson, Paxon, Job Skudder, &c., and Mr Ghose by his counsel, his brother, Mr. M. Ghose, and Messrs Cooke, Baines, Kemp, Friend, Orsman, &c. The returning officer, addressing Mr. Evelyn, said he was not surprised at receiving a letter from him after having seen a paragraph in the newspapers. He did not know how it got there, but it said that he (Mr. Weller) had consented to a recounting of the votes given on Wednesday, whereas, in fact, he had not consented to anything of the kind, but had told Mr. Howard (Mr. Ghose's agent) that he would not discuss the subject in the absence of Messrs. Evelyn and Ghose, but that if it could then be shown to him that he could recount the votes he would take it into consideration. Mr. Evelyn said he attended that day to protest, without prejudice, against those proceedings. The returning officer had no authority to recount the votes after the declaration of the poll, and he had to ask whether it was with his (Mr. Weller's) authority that they were there that day, as he had only received a notice on the part of Mr. Ghose. The returning officer said it was arranged to meet the candidates on Saturday, and that Mr. Evelyn should receive formal notice. When he arrived there he found Mr. Evelyn's agent was absent, and declined to discuss the matter, and the arrangement was then made to meet that day. Mr. Evelyn said he did not receive the letter apprising him of that meeting until late on Saturday afternoon, and he had not then the assistance of his agent who was engaged in a Surrey election. The returning officer said he was sure Mr. Evelyn would say he had conducted the election fairly and impartially. Mr. Ghose said he also was without the assistance of his agent, and so they were equal. It was [illegible] him to say how the paragraph got into the papers. It surprised him as much as it did the returning officer. Mr. Evelyn said with the declaration of the poll returning officer's functions ended. If the other side wished to proceed it must be by petition. The returning officer said he was simply going to hear what was said, not give a decision. If a defeated candidate asked for a recount, he was bound to hear him. Mr. Evelyn: No, I repeat unprotest. Mr. M. Ghose then at some length urged technical objections to the counting, and that the returning officer's duty was to order a recount if any dissatisfaction existed, even though he himself was satisfied the counting was correct. There was a recount the other day in another place resulting in a difference of 800 votes. The returning officer said he was sorry to have to take a different view to that of the learned barrister, but he had not satisfied him he was under any obligation to recount the votes. He was satisfied the counting had been done properly by trained and skilful persons. He had declared the poll and endorsed his return, which would have been at the Crown Office if Mr. Howard had not requested him to withhold it. He had no power to grant a recount; and if Mr. Ghose thought he had, he must go to the courts and get an order, which he would obey.—The following is a copy of Mr. Ghose's protest:—"I, Lalmohun Ghose, of 14 St. George's Square, Regent's Park, a candidate for the borough of Deptford, hereby protest against the counting of the votes and the declaration of the poll at the election held for the said borough on the 25th day of November, 1885, on the following grounds:—1. Because my agent, Mr. H. Howard, having disputed the accuracy of the counting, and asked that the votes should be recounted, the returning officer did not then recount the ballot papers. 2. Because the returning officer failed to count and record the number of the ballot papers as required by law before proceeding to mix up the papers contained in all the boxes. 3. Because the returning officer failed to verify the ballot paper account given by each presiding officer by comparing it with the number of ballot papers recorded by himself as required by law. 4. Because there was in one of the ballot boxes a tendered ballot paper. 5. Because the fifth counting paper was handed to by Mr Walters, the Conservative agent, who counted the 'alleged 900 Evelyn paper. 6. Because some of the official papers were not signed by the official counters and the candidates' representatives. 7. Because there were several persons engaged in the counting of votes who were not appointed for the purpose, and who did not make any declaration of secrecy. 8. Because the counting papers were not duly authenticated as being the official counting papers of the returning officer. 9. Because there are several ballot papers enclosed in the presiding officer's parcels which have not been added to the count, and which ought to have been so added." Mr. Ghose's election committee have decided to obtain counsel's opinion through the Central Liberal Association and the London Liberal and Radical Council, as to the proper and legal course to pursue in order to remedy the informalities of which they complain. Lord Ripon has addressed the following letter to Mr. Lalmohun Ghose:—"Studley Royal, Ripon, Nov. 26, 1885.—My dear Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, I am very sorry to see that you have been defeated at Deptford. You have fought a gallant battle, and will, I am confident, succeed on a future occasion. I still look forward to see you in the House of Commons before long.—Yours sincerely, Ripon."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 24.

IN the London telegrams received to-day there is every indication that the approach of the holidays is rendering commercial matters there, as here, extremely quiet. In Reuter's list of Stock Exchange quotations no alteration is noted, Consols being still 99¼ and all Indian Securities the same. Rates of discount are also given as unchanged at 3½ on 3 months' and 3½ per cent. on 6 months' bills. At the same time it is reported that a "large influx of gold is expected from America," the New York exchange on London having advanced in two days from $4·84¾ to $4·86 per £. The cause of this movement is somewhat difficult to explain. Usually at this time of year the tendency is quite the other way, England having to the States for the fall shipments of Cotton and produce, and on the corresponding day of the two previous years the exchange quotation stood at about $4·80. The exports of Breadstuffs from America to the U. K. of late have, no doubt, been comparatively light, nor have the Cotton movements been particularly heavy; but these would not of themselves account for the rapid change in the situation, and we can only conclude that the late speculative excitement on the New York Stock Exchange has led to the transfer of a large amount of American Securities from London to New York.

The result of the biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday was the allotment to Calcutta of Rs. 30,30,000, to Madras of Rs. 50,000, and to Bombay of Rs.2,00,000, in all Rs. 32,80,000 at 1s. 5 31-32d. per rupee, which rate received in full. This is slightly less favourable than last week, when 19 lakhs were placed at 1s. 6d., and scarcely accords with the firmness which has been apparent in exchange on this side for the past day or two. It may be partly accounted for by the holidays. All the same we should be inclined to expect the market to open easier on Monday, if no other influence comes to the front in the interval.

Regarding Produce the only information in is respecting Linseed, which is reported dull, with a partial decline of 1s. per quarter.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet on the spot at unchanged prices, but quieter to arrive, with a decline of 1-64d. per lb. The day's sales, however, reached 10,00 bales, a comparatively full business on the eve of the Christmas holidays. Out of this only 200,000 were Surats, and we observe business is reported in Fine Broach with the fully good clause for March-April shipment at 4 13-16d. per £. To-day's price here would lay the same grade down to sell at 5 1-16d. without commission, so that it is no matter for surprise that exporters are operating sparingly. From New York prices come 1-16 cent. lower for spot Cotton, and 7 points in futures. The receipts give the following comparisons:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Wednesday's receipts.......	31,000	30,000	25,000
Friday's do ..	173,000	139,000	136,000
Total since 1st Sept........	3,315,000	3,458,000	3,337,000

COTTON here to-day has been dull, with a further decline of Re. 1 per candy. There has been no buying except in ready lots of Bengals and Omras for this month's shipment, and sellers of these have been a little easier to deal with, in view of large supplies, especially of the former.

WHEAT is weaker slightly for ready, but unchanged for future delivery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Auretta, 1,729 tons, Captain J W Read, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE steam-ship Sheikh, 1,283 tons, Captain S C Barr, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Lord Lansdowne, 1,815 tons, Captain C, H Baskfill, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Captain H Schumaker, sails to-day for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Burma, 675 tons Captain O R Mitchell, sails to-day for Kattyawar Coasts and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs H B Montagart and infant, and 64 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain J. Bullock, arrived in harbour yesterday from, Calcutta, via Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel Keyser, C B, Royal Fusiliers, and 10 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship City of Carthage, 1,716 tons, Captain Wm M Gruye, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (18th Nov) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Dallas, 2 children and nurse, Mr D T Shaw, Mr Kerr, Dr J R Henderson, Miss J Stewart, Mrs Dawson, Miss Montanars, Miss Hayter, Miss L C Bernard, Miss Alexander, Mrs Mitchell, 3 children and servant, Mr Leffler and Miss Worsby.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
24	I. M. Tenasserim(s)	Wilson	Perim, Dec. 12.
	Kohenur (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, Dec. 2.
	City of Carthage(s)	Gruve	Glasgow, Nov. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
24	Madura (s)	Penfound ...	C. and Calcutta.
	Auretta (s)	Read	Moulmein.
	Sheikh (s)	Barr	Dunkirk.
	L. Lansdowne (s)..	Baskfill	Antwerp.
25	Burmah (s)..........	Mitchell	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Nizam (s)...........	Webber	Trieste, &c.
	Taif (s)	Schumaker..	Aden, &c.

The steamer Nepaul began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVALS.
20 San Joaquin.......Drinkwater New York, Aug. 14.
Royal Sovereign..Buntel..........Birds Inlet, July 27.

DEPARTURES.
December 20.—Steamer Prinz Alexander. Ships Bann Evesham Abbey and Albyn and Barque Saint Marnock.

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVALS.
21 Madras (s).......... ...... Covelong.
21 E. of India (s) .... Calcutta.
Dec. DEPARTURE.
21 Cuina (s).......... ...... Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DEC. 21.
Scott, Cond, Bl, Ord Dept, on leave, from Dum Dum.

DECEMBER 24.
Keyser, Col, Ms Rl Fus, on duty, from Cannanore.
Ruggles, Sub-Inspr Bo, Army Educational, on duty, from Aden.
Deane, Surg, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Aden.
Sir O V Tanner, Br Gl, Bo Staff, on leave, from Aden.
Reeves, Surg, Ms I M S, on duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—DEC. 24.
Ruggles, Sub-Inspr, Bo Army Ed, on duty, to Poona.
Keyser, Col, Ms Rl Fus, on duty, to Delhi.

DECEMBER 25.
Malcolm, Maj, Bl B Regt, on leave, to England.
Bibley, Lt-Col, Bo, 7th Dr Gds, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, December 25.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the Mounted Troop, viz:—Vols L R W Forrest and H A Payne, A Troop.

Vol J Palmer, D Company, is promoted to be Corporal from this date.

Vol R A Dickie is transferred from E Company to H Company from this date.

The following members have been granted leave of absence as stated opposite their names, viz:—Sergt R Parrott, D Company, 2 months, from 1st Dec 1885 to the 31st Jan 1886; and Vol E Rose, C Company, 2 months, from the 19th Dec 1885 to the 19th Feb 1886.

Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers wishing to attend the Class of Instruction for certificates of Proficiency are requested to meet at Head-Quarters on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 7-30 p.m.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.
(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 24.)
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A Arthur M Maude Faulknor, 1st Battn Loyal North Lan Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo S C with effect from the 12th Dec.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bo S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut G F C Trench, of the 2nd Battn Royal Scots Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 20th Regt Bo Infy, 8th Dec 1882.

The undermentioned second grade Senior Apothy is promoted to first grade Senior Apothecary to fill an existing vacancy:—T Cabral, with effect from 6th Oct 1885, vice A Lafond, deceased.

The undermentioned first grade Apothy is promoted to second grade Senior Apothy to fill existing vacancy:—A S D'Souza, with effect from 6th Oct 1885, vice T Cabral, promoted.

B V R C—General the Hon A E Hardinge, C B, has resigned the Hony Colonelcy of the Corps, with effect from the 11th inst.

Subject to H M's approval, Surgn-Major H Atkins, I M S, is permitted to retire from the service from the 31st Dec 1885 on a pension of £700 per annum payable in England.

Lieut G A Brownrigg, 1st Battn North Lane Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the B S C, with effect from the 18th Dec 1885.

With the approval of the Govt of India, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Company of Volunteers at Ghadechi, to be attached to the B B & C I R Volunteer Rifle Corps, for administrative purposes.

Ghadechi Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointments are made:—Mr D W McPherson—to be Captain, and Mr K Wylie—to be Lieutenant.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the R Hon the Secy of State for India:—Lieut J M Stewart, of the 1st Battn Gloucestershire Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regt 28th Feb 1883.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Sub-Conductor G H Johnson, P W Dept.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capts W P Kennedy and P S V FitzGerald respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Third Assist Political Agent in Halar on the 10th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Siddheshwar Bhaskar Gole, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Dohad, is transferred to Satana in the Nasik Dist.

Rao Saheb Tribhuvandas Lakshmidas Dalal, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Satana, is transferred to Dohad in the Ahmedabad Dist.

Rao Saheb Tribhuvandas Lakshmidas Dalal, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Dohad in the Ahmedabad Dist, is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50, this jurisdiction to be exercised by him from the 12th Feb 1886.

Mr Vishnu Balal Gogte, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Sangameshwar in the district of Rutanagiri, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of that Court from the 5th Oct to the 6th Nov 1885, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Narayan Deshpande, Actg Mamlatdar of taluka Yellapur in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in the district of Kanara.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Raoji Nisal, residing at Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Ahmednagar Taluka vice Rao Bahadur Abaji Nanaji, deceased.

Azam Ramchandra Swamirao Pirjabade, Acting Head Karkun of taluka Gadag in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the district of Dharwar.

Rao Saheb Venkatesh Bhimrao Bhandiwad, BA, Actg Mamlatdar of taluka Kumta in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Kanara.

Azam Maneklal Narbheram, Actg Mamlatdar of taluka Jalalpor in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in the district of Surat.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur Chintaman Narayan Bhat, first class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia in the Khandesh Dist, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts as may be referred to him by the Dist Judge of Khandesh.

Mr L H Spence is appointed, on his being relieved by Capt Fordyce, to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Broach Dist until further orders.

Azam Nathabai Avichaldas, L C E, Head Karkun of taluka Kalol in the Panch Mahals Dist, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the Panch Mahals Dist under sec 12 of Act X of 1882.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Clerks of the Subordinate Courts in the Shikarpur Dist:—Mr Chenchaldas Valabdas to be Clerk of the Subordinate Civil Court of Shikarpur vice Mr Jhamandas Udhavdas, transferred; Mr Madanmal Chhabaldas to be Clerk of the Subordinate Civil Court of Rohri vice Mr Chenchaldas Valabdas, transferred; and Mr Thakurdas Utamchand to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Civil Court of Larkhana vice Mr Sardarsing Jamirai, on leave.

Rao Saheb Thakoredas Mathuradas and Rao Saheb Harderam Anuperam Munshi respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Borsad in the Ahmedabad Dist on the 3rd inst.

Rao Saheb Chandulal Mathurdas and Rao Saheb Thakordas Mathuradas respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Broach on the 10th inst.

Mr Krishnaji Babaji Deo has been appointed, with effect from the 9th inst, to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Tasgaon in the Satara Dist during the absence of Mr Naro Moreshwar on leave, or until further orders.

Mr P Ryan, Presidency Magte, is allowed an extension for fifteen days of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Govt Notification No. 7685, dated the 7th Nov 1885.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs N V Sathe and V N Pathak respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Head Master, Satara High School, on the 7th inst.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Vinayek Bhanap, Depy Educational Inspr, Bijapur, is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days from the 24th ultimo. or from such subsequent date in that month as he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr K R Bamanji, CS, Assist Collr, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Rao Bahadur Rajaram Khanderao is appointed to do duty as Additional Dist Depy Collr, Khandesh, until further orders.

H. E. the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Mr. J. M. Fernandez, Sub-Assist Consvr of Forests, and Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur, the powers mentioned in Sect 67 of the Indian Forest Act No. VII of 1878.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept:—Mr Ahmedali valad Sajanali, third grade Special Sub-Registrar of Málegaon, to be third grade Special Sub-Registrar of Balgan in the Nasik Dist, with effect from the 23rd Oct 1885; and Mr Atmaram Balvant, third grade Special Sub-Registrar of Baglan, to be third grade Special Sub-Registrar of Malegaon in the Nasik Dist, with effect from 26th Oct 1885.

Vety Surgn J K Grainger, Offg Supt, Horse-Breeding Operations, has been granted an extension for two days of the privilege leave of absence for two months allowed him.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Narayen Ganesh Deshpande to be fourth grade Depy Collr, with effect from the date of retirement of Rao Bahadur Lallu Nandlal; Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Balaji to be fifth grade Depy Collr vice Rao Bahadur Narayen Ganesh Deshpande, promoted; and Khan Saheb Dhanjisha Edalji to be sixth grade Depy Collr, vice Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Balaji, promoted, and Native Asst to the Commissioner, N D, vice Rao Bahadur Lallu Nandlal, retiring.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Forest Dept:—Messrs W A Talbot and R S F Fagan, Assist Consvrs of Forests, first grade, to be Depy Consvrs of Forests, fourth grade; and Messrs F Gleadow and H Murray, Assist Consvrs of Forests, second grade, to be Assist Consvrs of Forests, first grade, vice Messrs Talbot and Fagan, promoted.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn A. F. Ferguson, M. B., on the return to duty of Surgn-Major W Nolan, M.A., M.D. (Dub.), to act as Civil Surgn, Broach, during the absence of Surgn-Major J F Keith, M.D., C.M. (Aber), or until further orders.

Assist Surgn Abdul Ghani Hakim, L M, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Kharaghoda Dispensary.

Assist Surgn Jamshedji Bhikaji Unwalla, L M and S, was placed on general duty, Bombay, from the 14th to 21st Nov 1885, both days inclusive.

Assist Surgn Krishnaji Trimbak Gokhale, L M and S, has been appointed as a temporary measure to act as Civil Surgn, Kaira, vice Surgn W A Corkery, transferred to the Military Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of Mr J H E Hart having returned to duty, the following reversions will have effect from the 23rd Dec 1885:—Col J LeMesurier, R E, to revert to Suptdg Engr, second class; Col C A Goodfellow, VC, RE, to be Suptdg Engr, third class; Col A T Mander, RE, to be Suptdg Engr, third class, in which class he will now remain, vice Col J R Maunsell, RE, on furlough; and Mr J E Whiting, MA, M Inst CE, to be Ex Engr, first grade.

Mr Whiting, on being relieved of his duties of Suptdg Engr for Irrigation in Sind, will rejoin his appointment as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Nira Canal.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)
Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Melancholy, sick Headache a

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sovereign remedy for E
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THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
PAYS UPWARDS of HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum to the representatives of deceased Policy-holders. The Invested Funds in hand steadily increasing, amount to upwards of Six Millions Sterling. New Assurances on carefully selected lives for upwards of £1,000,000 have been placed on the books every year since 1865, a result continuously maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom.
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PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.
THE Reverend Edward S. Summers, Principal Serampore College, writes:—"After a long time, I write to say that the spectacles with the new lenses that you have put in suit me very well indeed. I would have written sooner but that I have not been able to write at all for some weeks past. Having recovered the use of my hand, I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the skill with which you have managed to suit my eyes, both when I first came to you, and afterwards when my sight had improved through the rest that I gave them, and the use of the first pair of spectacles supplied. If this letter will be of use to you as a testimonial, you are welcome to use it."
Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for Mofussil Residents, free on application.
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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of certain TESTING-ROOMS in the new Government Opium Warehouse Premises at Bombay.
Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of tender obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.
Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned until 1 p. m. on Tuesday, the 5th January, 1886.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
24th December, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai COOVERBAI, wife of Mr. SHAPURJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHEDWAR, has contracted to purchase from Mr. JEHANGHIR BYRAMJEE MURZBAN the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest to or in the said property whether by way of sale, inheritance, gift, mortgage or otherwise howsoever, are required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived. FIRSTLY.—All that piece of vacant land admeasuring 3,017 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the east side of Gowalia Tank-road in the Registration sub-district of Mandvie in the Town of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, along with the other land belonging to the said Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban and others under No. 3,029, and bounded on the east by a private road belonging to the estate of the late Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Dady and leading from the said Gowalia Tank-road to certain bungalows belonging to the said estate, on the west partly by the said Gowalia Tank-road and partly by certain other property of the said Jehangir Byramjee Murzban, on the north partly by the said private road and partly by the said property of the said Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, and on the south by the property of Kaikobad Dinshaw Ghandhy. AND SECONDLY for the purpose of pulling down and removal of the materials thereof ALL THAT newly built but unfinished bungalow erected on a portion of the said property of the said Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban by Mr. Ardesir Nowrojee Davur purchased from him by the said Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban and lying towards the northern side of the bungalow recently erected by the said Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban.—Dated this 24th day of December, 1885.
ARDESIR & HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered office No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, on the 6th day of January 1886, at 2-30 p.m. to pass the following special resolutions:—
1. That the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882.
2. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.
3. That pursuant to section 201 of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 the liquidator or liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell and make over unto a certain limited joint-stock company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 and to be called the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a capital of ten lakhs of Rupees divided into 8,000 shares of Rs. 125 each, all the lands buildings hereditaments machinery fixtures effects assets rights credits business and good-will of the said New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration for such sale 2,200 shares in the said Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited of Rs. 125 each fully paid up for distribution among the shareholders of the said New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, in proportion to the number of shares held by them in the said Company.
4. That the sale of the property of the said New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to the said Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, be made by the said Liquidator or Liquidators subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited to perform and fulfil all the agreements contracts engagements and obligations and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
5. That if more than one Liquidator be appointed all powers exerciseable by the Liquidators jointly may be exercised by such of them as are present in Bombay.
6. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in sections 201 and 202 of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882.—Dated this 24th day of December 1885.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ખુશાલ ગેલાભાઈની કું૦
i. e. KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.
MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
GENTLEMEN,
A member of your firm in November, 1880, fitted me with a pair of spectacles which I have used ever since, and I am now anxious to get another pair exactly like them, as they suit me better than any I was able to get in London, and in fact are the only pair I can wear without discomfort or pain to the eyes.
Yours faithfully,
T. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

LAWRENCE AND MA
OPHTHALMIC OPTIC
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Old Bond-street
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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1885.

FATHER CHRISTMAS no doubt underwent a rather striking transformation when having shaken the snow from off his hair and beard he first landed on these shores and donned the sun-topee of an Anglo-Indian Saheb. However, like other Englishmen in India, he managed to conform himself to the new circumstances by which he found himself surrounded, without entirely sacrificing the good old English customs that were so dear to him. And, after all, this is not surprising; for it must be remembered that Christmas has by many centuries of experience learnt well the art of changing in accordance with changes of time and place. If the old gentleman could tell us of all the transformations he has undergone since in his boisterous, unconverted youth, as heathen Jol, he feasted the Scandinavian pirates, who "in their low and fine-built hall, where shield and axes decked the wall, gorged upon the half-dressed steer, caroused in seas of sable beer, while round, in brutal jest, were thrown the half-gnawed rib and marrow-bone," we should be forced to admire the wonderful versatility he has shown in adapting himself to his environment. Strange tales he would have to tell us of the wild revels conducted under his auspices in mediæval times by Lords of Misrule and Abbots of Unreason, and of great trees burnt as Yule logs which were set fire to on Christmas Eve and were required to be big enough to go on burning until Christmas morning. No doubt the ruddy blaze was a pleasing sight in the old-fashioned Christmas days, which, if we may believe our ancestors, were always accompanied by snow or keen frost. In India any approach to the burning of a Yule log is impossible, except at a few thousand feet above the level of the sea; so that the Anglo-Indian paterfamilias has no reason to fear that his house may be burnt down by setting fire to the Yule log, as happened to Captain Barker, of Hagmond Abbey, in the days of the great civil war.

But if this climate deprives us of the Yule log, it leaves us free to enjoy, with what appetite we can, the fatted turkey, the plum-pudding, and the auspicious mince-pie, the eating of which is supposed to be so eminently conducive to matrimonial felicity. Many an aggrieved dyspeptic would fain see the harmless turkey followed at this festive season by less pernicious viands. Even in England the *Lancet* solemnly warns its readers against the indigestibility of the usual plum-pudding, and suggests reform in its composition. "The way to render the mass less injurious than it is wont to be to the consumer is," we are told, "to boil it longer and to leave out of the composition some of the more hard and irritating ingredients—for example, the lumps of candied peel that no amount of boiling will soften; and to make and serve it without the ale, spirits, and rich sauces, which, however appetising, are not essential, and probably do the worst of the stomach-disturbing and blood-heating." We think that we are doing no small public service in impressing upon our lady readers the *Lancet's* warning. Now is the time. The plum-pudding is not yet on the fire. Let the mistri be called at once and ordered to do without the baneful candied peel, and the ingredients out of which he hopes to construct rich sauces. Perhaps if timely heed be paid to the *Lancet's* advice the result may be a not less happy Christmas, and a less miserable morrow, to many of us. But we feel that all such warnings will be as unheeded as those of Cassandra, and that whatever the highest medical authorities may say the plum-pudding of 1885 will be as indigestible as it was in past years. This being the case we are forced to fall back upon the philosophical consolation expressed in the words "it might have been worse." Had we lived in the days of our ancestors, we should have been pressed to eat not only plum-pudding and mince-pies, but also Christmas pie and plum-porridge. We have all learnt in our nursery days how little Jack Horner sat in a corner eating a Christmas pie, and with his thumb pulled out a plum and said, "Good boy am I." It must not be supposed that what this self-complacent little hero of our childhood was eating with such relish was either a plum-pudding or a mince pie. Any one who wishes to know the composition of the Christmas pie that delighted Jack Horner, and of the plum porridge which he no doubt enjoyed with like relish on the same festive occasion, may learn all about these dishes from antiquarian writers. "Every family," says Misson in his "Travels in England," "against Christmass makes a famous pye, which they call Christmass pye. It is a great nostrum, the composition of this pasty: it is a most learned mixture of neats' tongues, chicken, eggs, sugar, raisins, lemon and orange peel, various kinds of spicery, etc. They also make a sort of soup with plums which is not at all inferior to the pye, which is in their language called plumporridge." We mention the ingredients not without a certain amount of fear and trembling, but it may surely be anticipated with confidence that even the most bigoted lover of old manners and customs would not venture to try and reproduce such gruesome compounds in India and in the nineteenth century. It is no wonder that the Puritans inveighed against Christmass pye "as an invention of the scarlet lady of Babylon, an hodge-podge of superstition, Popery, the devil, and all his works," and we are glad that the progress of civilisation and a more correct science of gastronomy have succeeded in stamping it out of existence.

But perhaps we have dwelt too long on the indigestibility of past and present Christmas dishes. It is always open to the wise and strong-minded to regard the blazing plum pudding as only a pleasant embellishment of the Christmas dinner table, no more to be eaten than the stucco ornamentations with which the plum cake is adorned or the ever-greens that deck the walls. Let us console ourselves with the thought that Father Christmas's unwholesome dainties may be left to the tender mercies of children, who can thoroughly enjoy them at the moment, and can soon recover from any evil effects with the elasticity of youth; and rather consider the peculiar advantages we enjoy at Christmas time, than any of those drawbacks which we share in common with our countrymen at home. Chief among these advantages of an Indian Christmas is the beautiful weather we enjoy. Unless there happens to be frost, an
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…eir friends run a fair chance
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…abitants of Bombay have
…iberal in contributing to succour the distressed that such a reminder is perhaps less necessary here than elsewhere.

THE returns of the rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency during the quarter ending in September, 1885, have just been published in the form of the usual supplement to the *Government Gazette*. Every succeeding quarterly report on this subject tells one story. It is that the import of wheat into Bombay from Northern and Central India shows an invariably steady increase. Every quarter an advance is to be observed on the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Of course there must be a demand proportionate to this supply, and it would not be exhausted even if the supply were twice as large as it is. The Indian wheat-trade owes its importance to the railways, which in their turn profit considerably by it. For by placing wheat-producing tracts in direct communication with the principal seaport towns, and thus bringing their markets nearer to them, the railways give a considerable amount of vitality to the trade. This causes more land to be brought under wheat-cultivation, and consequently the opening out of new districts. To tap these it becomes necessary to extend the railway system. As much as 62 per cent. of the rapidly growing import trade of Bombay was represented by wheat during the quarter under review. The returns show that the imports of wheat by railway into Bombay during the period amounted to 1,737,763 maunds. Of these the Punjab contributed 590,414, the North-Western Provinces and Oude 744,024, and Rajputana and Central India 416,424. The figures for the corresponding quarter of the previous year were 98,937 maunds from the Punjab, 59,551 maunds from the North-West Provinces and Oude, and 76,931 maunds from Central India. This certainly is very rapid progress. It must be borne in mind that these returns relate to the wet season of the year, when business is naturally very dull. The wheat trade has already placed Bombay in front of Calcutta as a port, and the superiority would be greater still if Kurrachee did not divert a fair amount of the traffic to itself. The total traffic in the Presidency during the quarter, though necessarily smaller than that during the previous quarter, showed an advance over the corresponding quarters of the two previous years. This was owing to the improvement both in the import and export traffic. The local traffic showed a slight falling-off. Of the total traffic transacted with external blocks, there was a noticeable increase in the case of the wheat-producing districts mentioned above, as might be expected. Madras was the only external block that showed a decrease as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and that amounted to nearly fifty per cent. Bombay port subscribed 78·5 per cent. to the total trade of the internal blocks, and 71 per cent. to the total increase in this trade.

THE later news from Rangoon somewhat diminishes the gravity of accounts which reached us a day or two ago of the prevalence of dacoity in Lower Burmah. The report that a village twenty-five miles from Rangoon had been burnt by dacoits is contradicted, and although we hear of further cutting of the telegraph wires, this is a frequent incident in the normal state of affairs in the country, and need not be made much of. An interesting and very satisfactory feature of the situation is the proof that recent events have given of the practical value of the Volunteer organization as an aid to both the military and the civil authorities. A small mounted force accompanied the expedition, and, as our telegram says, did good service with the flying columns after the surrender of Mandalay. Here we have a very noteworthy demonstration of the necessity of developing that particular branch of the auxiliary service, and a good reason why the authorities should give all reasonable encouragement to the formation of mounted corps wherever local conditions favour it. A new proof of the usefulness of Volunteers is given also in the promptitude with which, on news of the village of Kawa being threatened, a squad of Rangoon Volunteers proceeded to the spot. The force have done good service in patrolling Rangoon, and the present denuded state of the garrison gives them especial value.

GOVERNMENT have taken measures that should effectually prevent a recurrence of the unfortunate disturbances which took place at Mallegaum on the occasion of the Dusserah festival. A notification in yesterday's *Government Gazette* directs the employment of an extra police force, consisting of four head constables on salaries of Rs. 30, Rs. 20, Rs. 15, and Rs. 12, respectively, and sixteen constables whose aggregate pay will amount to Rs. 160 per mensem. In addition to this Rs. 58 7 annas will be levied for clothing, hutting, and supervision. Government show very clearly whom they blame for the disturbances by directing that the cost of quartering the extra force is to be levied from the Mahomedans. In a place like Mallegaum, where the people are not very wealthy, a monthly charge of Rs. 295 7 annas will be a severe tax on the Mahomedans.

MATHERAN.

IT may be your lot in October to wander up the hill in the dark, and to find the way to your abode with difficulty, through a maze of entanglements in woody lanes. Night has closed in, we will suppose, on the scene. You will be all the better that the first view of Matheran bursts upon you as a surprise, and without a preparatory view of any kind. If you have walked up you will sleep the sleep of the just, and awake as soon as you can see your finger before you, to look out on a new heaven and a new earth. Men call this view Artist Point (it is the same we are speaking of), but who can paint like Nature? says the poet, and the Prophet and Angels reply—"Great and marvellous are Thy works, Lord God Almighty. The earth is full of Thy glory." But Matheran can be great as well as little, and these celestial visions are unfortunately few and far between. You have seen it in the *chiaroscuro* of morning and its misty twilight when everything looms big, vague, and undefinable—your hills are all Alps and your hollows Vallambrosa. Clouds help to make scenery and your valley of illimitable dimensions. But when the sun comes up—and its fiery coursers are not long in doing so—when he pours from the zenith the fierce light of his effulgence on sky and tree, and bathes everything in an atmosphere of yellow ochre, all this is changed. That Konkan which you lately saw clad in verdure, glorious in apparel, with its silver streams and delectable mountains, seems now merely a raised map, or some gigantic toy to amuse mankind, and the Cathedral Rocks themselves appear as if they were clipped out of card-board, with a fret-work of naked and barren peaks trailing at either end.

Perspective there is none; for the hills now appear so near, you can almost touch them with your hands. All life, all motion, all sound is banished, save the rustling of a lizard among the leaves. Heat shimmers on the horizon, so that you have not even the glimmer of the clock-tower in Bombay to remind you of the busy hum of men. Nature has converted your glorious mountains into a skeleton—the ribs and cross-bones lie below you in the plain—from which every vestige of the picturesque and the beautiful has fled, and your new heaven and new earth seem to have resolved themselves into a white heap of volcanic dust and ashes. When Solomon built the House of the Forest of Lebanon, he began the first of hill stations, and the Speaker's Commentary tells us that he had iced drinks there. (1) But whatever were his reasons—the coolness or the scenery, or both—the appreciation of fine scenery belongs very much to the modern world. At all events the Muslim and the Mahratta did not know it—do not know it now, and the more's the pity. To Tuglak and his caterans the fastnesses of the Dekhan were what Loch Tay and the wildernesses of Schiehallion were to General Wade, or the Grampians to the legions of Agricola. That fine scene, for example, from Warra on the Par Ghaut upon which we are now so much disposed to expatiate, Kafi Khan dismisses as "a specimen of hell." This was two hundred years ago. The reader asks—Why did the English with all their vaunted superiority not go to Matheran when it was at their very doors? Matheran has been only thirty-five years an English settlement, and we have been here buying and selling, eating and drinking, marrying or giving in marriage for two hundred and twenty years, and there was not a day during that time, in fair weather, that Matheran did not stare him in the face, as the Bombay citizen, whether in cap or bob-wig, looked out from his garret-window. Eliza saw it and, we may be sure, did not like it—liked London or Paris better. Mackintosh also, with a glow of enthusiasm from Tarala; but Tom-na-hurich—the Hill of the Fairies—near Inverness had more attractions for him. This much, however, may be said of Elphinstone the First that, as soon as was practicable, he ran up a wattle-and-daub tenement—a mandwa, I think, they call it—on the Khandalla cliff. They went elsewhere, to Bankote for example—"a fine airy situation as any in India," says John Macdonald, the valet, in 1771, and he adds:—"People are sent there just as gentlemen are sent from England to Lisbon, or the south of France, for the benefit of their health." (2) Sir John Lindsay, Commodore Watson, and Colonel Dow about this period made up a party for two months on the banks of the Tansa at some hot wells there rejoicing in the name of Vajrabhai, little dreaming that Bombay would one day get her water from that quarter.

Why did we not cross the harbour? The answer is obvious. The land on the other side was not ours, for though we obtained Karanja in 1775, the dominions of the Peishwa did not come to us till 1817, and Angria's lapsed only in 1840, and it was as much as we could do—and that not always—to obtain a safe through-gate from Panwell to Poona. To fall into Angria's hands was no joke—an English merchant was ten years in durance vile at Gheria.

You require to know Matheran to appreciate it. As the daisy is among flowers, so is Matheran among the mountains—the "Daisy of the Hills," "wee modest crimson-tipped flower." All the hills in the Dekhan have some tale to tell. Matheran has none. She is dumb and speechless as to her past, and her simplicity is untouched by either history, tradition, or romance; so much so indeed, that when the veil was lifted from this part of Western India, she stood forth pure and uncontaminated by the hands of man. She does not vaunt her charm, and at a distance looks the most commonplace of hills, and was so hidden in obscurity that she had actually to be "discovered" in 1850. We have said that Matheran has no history, and one of the most wonderful things about it appears to be that no part of it was fortified. If the Mahrattas were ever here they have left not one stone upon another to tell the tale, neither cistern, nor ditch, nor counter-scarp. It does not require much imagination to cover the long neck of Panorama, an exact fac-simile, on a smaller scale, of Sagurghur, with draw-bridge, portcullis, causeway or covered passage leading up to the donjon or babalakilla on the storm-beaten promontory. Otherwise we see no meaning whatever in the name given to it—Gadacha Sond; Fort Head—"Stat nominis umbra." From this very spot, on a clear day, you can see fifty forts within a radius of as many miles, and on some of the most unlikely places, *e.g.*, the Funnel Hill, Chanda and the Cathedral Rocks, Peb (Viktakgad), with only a nick between—you could almost throw a stone on it; and over the way Prabhul, the twin sister of Matheran, with cistern, bastion, and outwork. The land bristles with forts, and their name is legion. No, there is not a haunted chamber, a holy well, nor a hoary ruin in Matheran; no scene consecrated by heroic act, or desecrated by violence. We are within the Terra Santa of Buddhism, and no Cave Temple exists, not even the clumsy attempts to begin one which we see in other places, though the scarps are magnificent. We are well assured that the excavator's mallet has never resounded from the depths of the Primæval Forest. Even Brahminism is at a discount, and the crimson-stained figure of Maroti, conspicuously pourtrayed on the rocks as you approach Raighur or Eesaghur, is awanting. There are some wild traditions and speculations of the ancient Egyptians seeking the Gold of Ophir in Western India. Though the Hindoos who accompanied Baird's expedition bent the knee to the gods of Thebes, we may venture without fear of contradiction to assert that no trace of Egyptian art appears in the Cave Temples of India. Had they ever been in any force or held dominion in Western India, that cliff, for example, at the end of Louisa Point would not have been allowed to remain *en bloc*. Nature had already done half their work, in shaping a human head out of it; nay, even the shoulders are dimly scarped in outline. But had the chisel of Cheops or Cephrenes—architect of either Pyramid that bears his name—been there, we would have seen to-day something that would have out-rivalled the Sphynx and dwarfed colossal Memnon into insignificance. But if Matheran has no history and no antiquities, she is not deficient in objects of another kind. I bow with reverence to the dictum of Livingstone, in 1865, contained in the words—"I don't think I have"—when he was asked by a friend (3) who accompanied him to Panorama Point if he had ever seen anything finer in the course of his travels than the view from it. Another traveller of great reputation a few years later, on the self-same spot, on hearing this conversation, replied:—"Livingstone had not seen much of the world. He had seen Africa and—Scotland!" There is no accounting for tastes. The native of Malta when he returned from England to his island home told his friends that the glare of her green fields was insufferable to his eyes!

J. A. Cameron loved to wander about Matheran, and tried his "prentice han" in writing about it in the *Gazette*, and a few days after he had been there on a visit I stumbled on a printed passage of his, gummed by some admiring hand on the trunk of a great tree in the Primæval Forest.

Poor Cameron! He now sleeps in the sands of the Soudan—

"Far from his country and his home remov'd,
From all who loved him, and from all he loved."

Will no one write over him, as Warren Hastings wrote over the grave of Elliot? (4).

An earlier death was Cameron's doom;
I saw his opening virtues bloom
And manly sense unfold,
Too soon to fade. I bade the stone
Record his name' midst hordes unknown,
Unknowing what it told."

The Covenanters believed that their mountains would follow them to the Great Day of Judgment. I have heard it whispered that old Indians at home are haunted by the spectres of the Indian hills, and that lonely exiles in England, driven thither by age, indolence, broken health, surplus of wealth, or mere love of change, dream of Matheran and its fair scenery in the visions of the night, and are stunned by awakening to the sad reality of a November fog.

"Not there—not there my child."

It is needless to say that tender associations spring up in Matheran. They are the natural growth of the soil. Every English mother takes her child there, as the little children were taken once a year to the Temple of Jerusalem. We add that Matheran is a native name and means "Mother's Wood." Other associations cluster round this beautiful spot, that are not dependent for their existence even on the price of silver or the appreciation of gold, for the fine gold becomes dim in comparison thereof. Attachments are formed, pure as the blossoms of the warras tree and, like Matheran itself, green with the verdure of an eternal summer. A strange legend exists in Spain, that Cupid was born at Ellora. For some people he has been born at Matheran, and they could not have their Kylas storied in a more delightful place. But every coin has its obverse, and there have been sad and bitter partings at Matheran. Sometimes Afghan clouds lower on the horizon, or the vultures of Abyssinia or the Soudan hover on the wing. It is then that the words of Ossian are wrung from the reluctant breast of the soldier:—"Retire, for it is night, my love, and the dark winds sigh in thy hair; retire to the hall of thy fathers and think of the times that are gone, for I will not return until the storm of war be past." He returns.

But let us talk of beetles and of creeping things. The golden beetle of Elephanta has been caught on the wing at Matheran. Some such creature as this was, no doubt, the foundation of Edgar Allan Poe's story of the Golden Bug. You will not find much about it in Natural History books, but Frank Buckland received two specimens from this quarter, and pronounced them the most beautiful insects he had ever examined. (5) When the locusts were in the Bombay Presidency they alighted in myriads on Chowk Point, and every green thing was covered by them. The trees were all of a bright red colour, their branches as of coral. It was a marvellous sight. Darwin noticed this same red appearance on the Pampas. They arose at our approach with a whirr—feeble language this when compared with the Prophet Joel's, which is graphic for all time—"Like the noise of a flame of fire that devoureth the stubble." In this respect the same as they were two thousand and six hundred years ago. Is this a good day for snakes? said an American, after surveying the Gothic architecture of Tommy Dodd. There is no good day for snakes at Matheran. If you wish to see a snake you won't, and when you don't wish you may chance to find one in your bed, or your boot, or in your bath-room, wallopping about. They meet you in the most unexpected places at the most unexpected times, just as you
see on the frieze of Rosslyn Chapel after t
twelve apostles in procession, the devil-looking o
of the mouth of an alligator. You may be
month in Matheran and not see one. Still there
are some good snake-stories—of the lady wh
took one up in her handkerchief; of Michael Scot
(a wizard name) taking a dead one out of hi
pocket which he had squelched on the way dow
to Narel; of the cobra which charged Dr. Simp
son on horseback and was put to flight by a blov
from his riding-whip; of Peel's dinner-party
where a snake crept out of a basket of flowers
and glided across the table to the consternatio
of the ladies and gentlemen. This is the best story
—has a classical air about it, for it savours o
Cleopatra's asp in the basket of figs, without the
tragical dènouement. It was after the wine an
the walnuts, and the reptile was knocked o
the head by a book—a heavy one no doubt—
McCulloch's Dictionary, or the Penal Code, and no
any of the light literature of the day. Professo
Blackie was greatly delighted with this story
"Couldnt, you kill the old serpent with a book?"
said he to Dr. Hannah, the eminent divine, addin
significantly and with a half serious air. "Bu
then where would be the use of your theology?
Of all the places of worship I have ever sat i
Matheran English Church is the most pleasan
though I cannot say the most profitable. Eve
when the service is perfunctorily rendered, or th
sermon "dry," the air is ambient, and the qui
rustle of a leaf or the twitter of a bird, those "pur
ing bird quavers," even "the shard-borne beet
with his drowsy hum," "bidding fair to drow
the music of the harmonium, offer no disturban
everything seems so much in harmony with th
worship of the Almighty One. Of course, from
man like the late Bishop Douglas, upon whom th
mantle of Henry Melville, the Golden Lecture
seemed to have fallen, the thoughts that breat
and words that burn in such a place, breathe a
burn for ever. It is a quiet resting-place a
has a simplicity all its own.

If you wish to see a rude church come with m
to Pishamath—a heap of stones for a temple and
boulder for a god. You will hear also the prie
chaffing his god as the priests of Baal were told
do on the stony heights of Carmel in the days
Elijah. As the Dangars are in the scale of civilisa
tion, so is their worship among the beliefs of ma
This temple is in one of the gloomiest recess
of the forest. We did the like ourselves, or histor
is belied, so we must not be too hard on them
I wonder if there are any dissenters among th
Dangars, and if the erring member is brought bac
by apostolic blows and knocks. "Hit him hard—
he is a dissenter," no doubt prevails there as i
other parts.

Matheran is essentially a quiet place. If a ma
is too much troubled with noise, he will fin
perfect peace and quietness there. The soun
of a wheeled carriage is unknown, so in thi
respect you are as noiseless as in Venice o
Jerusalem. There may be lots of people there, an
you may not see them. "By all the world lik
a rabbit warren," says our Hibernian friend, "yo
know the rabbits are there, but you do not se
them." Indeed when the sun sets—which every
body in these days agrees that it does too soo
if you are in a solitary bungalow—the feeling i
rather eerie.

"Shades of evening close not o'er us."

There is something *triste* even in the cicala's gra
ting cry kept up to all hours, the grasshopper b
coming a burden from which there is no escape, an
the clattering of flying foxes does little to break th
monotony or allay the gloom, as they hustle o
another on the wild fig-tree for the best stance
or to speak more correctly, for the best hangin
places in Academe the Grove.

The big boom of the wanderou monkey come
up from the valley in the early morning, a
the krok-krok of the spur fowl, so identifi
with Matheran that it seems part and parcel of t
place, and almost a home sound to welcome o
back on returning after a lengthened absence. T
bul-bul is essentially the singing-bird of Mathera
and this "wee tappet-hen" (it may be the m
congener, but never mind) chooses the topm
twig to pour forth her orisons. We can ass
our readers that the paper bird is not extinct,
in secluded places still skims along with a sn
white train, the grace of which any of our Victor
dames might envy, and so noiselessly that if you
not see it you will not hear it. But though bi
are plentiful wherever there is water, be it ta
or well, or rippling runnel, the dearth of ani
life is great and in some places appalling. He
a block of stone into any of those great masses
jungle which stretch for miles beneath you in
Panorama gorge. Not a sound of any kind co
up from the valley—not even a chirrup to break
silence. Darwin says that where monkeys abou
birds are scarce. If it is true that singing-bi
follow man, they ought to be found in grea
numbers as population increases.

The principal objections to Matheran are M
McClartie's in the Cottagers of Glenburnie
canna be fashed." Then there is the going up a
the coming down, which last you do with a kind
grudge. The time it takes is not much. Mr. Pie
Benn rode up to Lynch's in thirty-five, and Mr.
A. Cassels to Malet's bungalow in forty minu
from Narel.

"Ah had you seen those roads before they were made."

This is seven miles, and a height of 2,540 feet, Na
being only about sixty feet above the sea-lev
Then there are the dusty roads, and when the d
winds in March set in, the days and nights are
caution. You feel that you are nearer the su
than in Bombay. It is then you begin to blam
the lanes and the trees and everything. The tre
are so closely packed you can get no ventilation
and every avenue seems specially blocked to pre
vent the free circulation of the air. You will the
like Burton rail at the very finger-posts "To th
Church," as if people did not know that already an
required to be told it at every corner; rail at th
sky above and the earth beneath, and your tobacc
that it is like the dust of the earth or the ashe
that remain of a furnace. Mr. Stirling, the blind
traveller, who came to Matheran for a few week
in 1871, was not long in finding out the densenes
of the jungle. He felt it, and was loud in his
objurgations that he could not get a breath of
fresh air except at the Points, all of which he
visited.

We have left ourselves little space to speak of the Grass Jewelry made by the Dangars and Khatkaris. Sir George Birdwood tells us all about it in his "Handbook of the Paris International Exhibition of 1878," how these tribes make grass collars, necklaces, bracelets, anklets, and girdles, which are the types of a distinctive gold jewelry worn all over India, the gold collars being identical with the torques (from *torqueo*, I twist) worn by the Gauls. This theory may be all correct. No doubt it is, and I throw in my contribution in support of it, in the shape of a footnote which seems to shed a side light on this most interesting subject of the development of art in its earlier stages. (6)

Matheran and Mahableshwur each have their votaries, and who shall decide between them? Mahableshwur is the source of five rivers, one of them the holy Kistna, which flows into the Bay of Bengal, and its temple may be as ancient as that of Banias at the source of the Jordan. The Yena is finer than the Ulhas. Mahableshwur is a big brother and more robust, but his characteristics are not so sharply cut or well defined. Nature has combed him down, and there is no doubt he is thoroughly respectable; but what he has gained in the smoothness of his face, he has lost in that rugged contour so dear to all Caledonian lovers of the stern and wild. But small as it is, Matheran has been more broken up into sections, more seamed and ploughed up by the forces of Nature, torments—yes, that is the word—(7) for every portion of it except what has … cleared by man, or the violence of the eleme…ts, is clothed with timber, for the laterite h…lds as within a sponge the moisture that keeps it ever green. It is observable that the leaves become more glossy before the burst of the monsoon, and that, when the plains are as brown as the Syrian Desert, Matheran is greener than Damascus. If you crumple up a piece of coarse paper in your hand and lay it on the table, it will open up very likely into a miniature Matheran—a piece of Nature's handiwork, full of steep ravines and woody defiles, and great gulches up which the ancient sea must have rolled tempestuously on monsoon nights.

They say that Matheran and Mahableshwur were once islands—"of the blest, whose flowers were born to blush unseen—the outlying skerries of an elder world." (8) The geologists tell us, moreover, that you can still see the ancient sea margins on the Dekhany Hills, never more to be washed again by salt sea-wave, and great tunnels scooped in the hills through which the seething waves lashed tumultuously, brewing their foamy yeast in devils' caldrons. It must have been a … night when the ancient sea forsook its … rushed down those steep declivities … bed of the Konkan. The Lord … "Hitherto shalt thou come and no … and here shall thy proud waves be …" That night, however, ushered in the dawn of a new creation when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy, for as the last wave broke on the Sahyadri Hills, the first river (Kistna or some other) burst away joyously from the Western Ghats, and formed a pathway for itself which the vulture's eye had never seen. The dry land became earth and through many channels the rivers poured forth their abundance. The palmy plains of India rose in all their magnificence, destined as the abode of man for thousands of years, his place of defence the munitions of rocks; his bread shall be given him; his waters shall be sure.

J. D.

(1) Antiquity of Ice Drinks.—"As the cold of snow in the time of harvest, so is a faithful messenger to them that send him: for he refresheth the soul of his master" (Proverbs XXV. 13.) Here again we have a picture of the growing luxury of the Solomonic period. The "snow in harvest" is not a shower of snow or hail which would in fact come as terrifying and harmful rather than refreshing; but rather the snow of Lebanon or Hermon, put into wine to make it more refreshing in the scorching heat of May or June. The king's summer palace in Lebanon would make him and his courtiers familiar with a luxury which could hardly be accessible in Jerusalem, and here also he finds a parable; more reviving even than the iced wine-cup was the faithful messenger. That the custom above referred to was common in ancient as well as in modern times we know from Xenophon and Pliny. Speaker's Commentary, 1873.

(2) Here an Australian interrupts me—"Can ye no go to that place by water?"—meaning Matheran. I trow not, and it is perhaps as well, for there have been some bad accidents by water to that favourite resort of the past, Bankote, among others the drowning of the Malet family.

(3) Mr. D. E. Owen, now of Liverpool.

(4) It is not an easy matter to keep tombs in repair in the Soudan. Mr. Melly, senior, of, Melly Romilly, and Co., Liverpool, about thirty years ago died at Abu Hamid on the edge of the Desert of Korosko. His family subsidised the Sheikh of that place, and they may still do so, to watch over his tomb. We fear the unsettled state of the country at present would render a similar arrangement much more difficult to accomplish.

(5) I have also received two magnificent specimens of the golden beetle from India. It is about the size of a very large lady bird, and certainly the most beautiful insect I ever examined. Its appearance is that of a small golden tortoise, delicately set under a transparent shield of thin horn or pale tortoise shell. The colours are a most beautiful emerald and gold mixed, so beautiful that a lady has borrowed the beetles from me for her jeweller, who has made an enamel model of them, forming most lovely ornaments. "Life of Frank Buckland, 1885."

(6) Ptolemy says of Massinissa, King of Libya, that his dishes were all made of gold, made after the fashion of those that are plaited of bulrushes and of ropes. Athenæus: flourished A. D. 228.

(7) The orography of this fringe of the Dekhan is exactly that of the Barrancas of Mexico pictured in Stanfield's Compendium of Geography.

(8) As yet the Western Ghats were only traceable by lines of Palæozoic Islands, and nearly the whole of the Dekhan, Kutch, and Guzerat were sea. What existed of India was an island with irregular chains of islands, stretching south in the direction of Africa.—*Edinburgh Review*, April, 1875.

Prabhul was the summer residence of the Muslim chiefs of Kalyan before the time of Sivaji.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SPREAD OF DACOITY IN BURMAH

VOLUNTEERS ON SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 24.

The Commissioner of Pegu, who is on the spot, denies that Kawa was burnt. An attack by the dacoits was threatened. Twenty-four Rangoon Volunteers proceeded there under Captain Drapes by special trains. Fifty sepoys have been sent to Syriam, where the bad characters are threatening.

The Mounted Volunteers returned yesterday from the front, looking very fit. They speak highly of the treatment they received while with the expedition. They were useful with the flying columns after the surrender. Their comrades entertain them at a dinner on Saturday.

The *Gazette* says that the Kinwoon and two other ministers, with an inspector in plain clothes, left for Mandalay last night.

The telegraph between Moulmein and Shoaygwein is interrupted.

Moulmein was in such urgent need of reinforcements that they chartered a special steamer to bring them, but as we could only spare forty they went by ordinary steamer. The Chinese patrol their quarter. They have offered a thousand men to the authorities in the event of disturbances.

Mr. Hume at Pegu captured 83 rebels, who have been sent to Tounghoo Jail. Fifty-six more have been sent to Shoaygwein Jail.

Mr. Hall, an American Baptist missionary from Shoaygwein, about whose safety fears were entertained, writes to the *Gazette* that he and his family passed through the canal apparently one day ahead of the dacoits, arriving in safety on Saturday.

THE BROACH RIOT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, DEC. 24.

The magistrate has committed to-day sixty-eight Talavias under sections 148 and 302, charging them with rioting armed with deadly weapons and with Mr. Prescott's murder. Twenty-four are discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

A meeting of the leading Parsee inhabitants was held this morning to raise subscriptions for the wounded policemen. The contributions already amount to nearly four hundred rupees, the Collector and Sessions Judge subscribing.

It is intended shortly to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants to adopt a petition to Government, praying that there may be stationed here a company of military in addition to the existing police force, which is considered insufficient even for ordinary duties.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 24.

The Hurdle Race last evening resulted in a dead heat, but an inquiry took place subsequently, and the stewards decided that the bookmakers should pay the money on Shotover.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT PONTYPRIDD.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

A frightful explosion took place at the Mardy Colliery, Pontypridd, yesterday. The exact number of casualties is not yet known, but it is feared that two hundred miners have perished.

FRANCE AND TONGKING.

PARIS, DEC. 23.

M. Brisson, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, said that it was impossible to evacuate Tongking without dishonour and without compromising the negotiations between France and China.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

PORT SAID, DEC. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almorr, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.	
Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¾
4½ "	74¾
3 " Consols for account	99¾
3½ " Sterling Loan	98¾
4½ " French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	46¾

Arrival—Domenico Balduino.

ACCORDING to our usual practice, the *Bombay Gazette* offices will be closed to-day, and there will consequently be no issue of this paper to-morrow. Christmas-day is one of the only two holidays observed in newspaper offices in the course of the year.

MR. P. S. V. FITZGERALD has received charge of the office of Third Assistant Political Agent, in Halan, from Captain W. P. Kennedy.

MR. L. H. SPENCE has been appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police at Broach. He will take up the appointment on being relieved by Captain Fordyce.

MESSRS. W. A. TALBOT and R. S. F. FAGAN have been appointed Deputy Conservators of Forests, fourth grade; and Messrs. F. Gleadow and H. Murray, Assistant Conservators, fourth grade.

SURGEON A. F. FERGUSSON, M.B., has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Broach. At present Surgeon Fergusson is in charge of the Colaba lunatic asylum. He will take up his appointment at Broach on being relieved by Surgeon-Major Nolan, who is now on leave.

IT is reported that the Hon. W. W. Hunter, C. S. I., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, will shortly visit the tracts in Orissa which were devastated by the late cyclone and storm-wave.

MR. W. D. GUNN, Veterinary Surgeon, Central Provinces, has been rewarded by Government with Rs. [illegible] his Report on Cattle Disease. Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar, Sub-Judge of Ahmedabad, has been granted Rs. 3,000 for compiling certain arithmetical works for the use of students.

MR. J. H. E. HART having returned from leave there has been a good deal of shuffling of cards in the Public Works Department. The following reversions are notified:—Colonel J. Le Mesurier, R.E., to Superintending Engineer, second class; Colonel C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., to Superintending Engineer, third class; Colonel A. T. Mander, R.E., to Superintending Engineer, third class, in which class he will now remain, *vice* Colonel J. R. Maunsell, R.E., on furlough; and Mr. J. E. Whiting, to be Executive Engineer, first grade. Mr. Whiting, on being relieved of his duties of Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind, will rejoin his appointment as Executive Engineer, Nira Canal. Mr. C. T. Burke has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, and will join his new appointment on being relieved by Mr. Whiting.

IT is stated that the long-talked-of scheme of raising one or two militia regiments in this Presidency, composed of Europeans and Eurasians, has engaged the serious attention of the authorities.

THE total number of enrolled Volunteers on the various railways throughout India, at the end of the year 1884-85, was 5,194, or about 60 per cent. of the European and East Indian employés.

THE rice crop in Tirhoot, and indeed all along the Nepal frontier, has been unusually good and abundant this year. A brisk export trade is already beginning, and prices are low.

THE first report on the prospects of the wheat crop in the Bombay Presidency is as follows:—

Sind—Returns not received. Gujrat—Area everywhere less than last year, except in Surat and below average except in Broach and Surat; decrease due to insufficiency of late rains; area 250,000 acres, or 100,000 acres less than six years' average and 125,000 acres less than last year's area; condition of young crops good; slight damage in Broach from cloudy weather in November. Native States—Returns incomplete. Deccan—Area 950,000 acres, or 125,000 acres above average and 100,000 acres above last year's area; increased area due to rain being unreasonable for other early crops; young plants healthy; heavy dews or else showers looked for to bring the crops through, especially in Khandesh and Nassick. Bombay—Carnatic—Last year abnormally large and unfruitful area, this year area nearly 400,000 acres, or 50,000 acres above average; the increase is merely nominal, because the jowari crop was sown more extensively; plants healthy; cold weather has come seasonably. Native States—Area 75,000 acres, or about average, though 25,000 acres less than last year's area.

THE official report for November on the prospects of the cotton crop in the Bombay Presidency is as follows:—

Sind—Area sown 50,000 acres, area up to average but 17,000 acres less than last year; field inspections not completed. Gujrat—Weather seasonable; plants flowering. Native States—Baroda—Returns incomplete; Kathiawar—area 1,775,000 acres; in other States area 300,000 acres; these figures must be received with caution; average area unknown. Deccan—In Khandesh picking in progress; crop patchy but excellent in parts, in others much of the sown area has been resown with other crops; rest of Deccan crop less forward. Bombay—Karnatic—Season late; east winds have set in, but as yet little damage reported. On the whole the area, sown in British Districts is 325,000 acres below average and 300,000 acres below last year's area. In Native States, exclusive of Baroda, the area sown is 100,000 acres above last year's area. Total area, British Districts 1,950,000 acres; Native States, besides Baroda, 2,225,000 acres.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 22nd inst.:—"River continues low in Sind. Rain in most districts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country and parts of Upper Sind Frontier. More wanted for rabi crops in four talukas of Khandesh and two of Nasik. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue in some districts. Standing crops damaged by blight in two talukas of Khandesh and one of Satara and by insects in parts of Bijapore. Fever in parts of fifteen, cattle-disease in parts of twelve, cholera in parts of three, and small-pox in parts of five districts."

A TELEGRAM to the *Englishman* says that the code of communication with the Bombay-Burmah Company's people at Kendat adopted by Colonel Johnston, C.S.I., has proved successful, and the warning which he conveyed to the Woon, not to injure them has been taken to heart. Colonel Johnston has received a friendly letter from the Kendat Woon, together with one from Mr. Morgan. The Kendat and Mingin Woons have stoutly protected Messrs. Morgan, Bretts, the two Ruckstuhls, Bates, Hill, and Ross from the emissaries sent from Mandalay to murder them; but unfortunately Messrs. Allen, Moncure, and Roberts were captured on the river and murdered. The native followers were treated with fearful barbarity. Colonel Johnston has sent off handsome presents to the protecting Woons, and money for the captives; and he himself marches to the Kubo Valley in case the Burmese officials require support against the dacoits pending the arrival of British troops up the Chindwin river.

AN amusing incident occurred at one of the elections in the Midlands. Two rustics who went to vote for the Liberal candidate took halters with them, each expecting to bring back a cow. Before quitting the polling-place they asked the presiding officer whether they could make a selection from the animals in a field close by; but he confessed his inability to advise them in the matter.

HERE is a good election story from the East-end of London. Colonel Cowan (of the Volunteers) was reminding the independent electors of Mile End that he had "done the State some service." Then, with virtuous pride, the gallant alderman put the question to himself, "What have I given you?" Before he could reply, a voice from the distance shouted, "You guv me three months, Mr. Halderman."

MR. COWEN has intimated that, while it is his intention to sit in the present Parliament, he intends after that to retire from parliamentary life. He only contested the seat in Newcastle this time to ask for the endorsement of his fellow-citizens upon the course he has pursued in Parliament, and, having got that, he is satisfied.

SIR J. GORST, Q.C., M.P., has accepted the Judgeship in the Queen's Bench, rendered vacant by the transfer of Mr. Justice Lopes to the Court of Appeal.

IT is announced that Mrs. Bancroft, the actress, is about to be received into the Roman Catholic Church.

THE new Parliament (remarks the *World*) will be a great gainer over the old in the number of service men it will count in its ranks. Best known of all is Lord Charles Beresford, whose cheery voice, breezy as himself, should help along many a weary debate. Sir John Commerell too, the gallant Admiral who has just "put in" his three years of command on the North American station, and Captain Price, thrice member for Davenport, and this time top of the poll, will speak up for our naval wants. In the sister service there is first the great strategist, Sir Edward Hamley, General, whose opinions are as law in the examination of gray-haired captains and aspiring subalterns. Sir Lewis Pelly is another distinguished officer who will adorn the new House, with Major-General Fraser, V.C., whose eye for "toes turned in and heels down" has been the terror of many a youngster. Among many others, Sir William Crossman, until lately in the command of the engineers at Portsmouth, has undertaken to "stamp corruption out of both services."

THE French newspapers have discontinued all their complaints of England becoming too near a neighbour in the Far East, and record, without comment, the surrender of Theebaw. But diplomatic circles warmly commend the decision and promptitude of the Salisbury Cabinet as in striking contrast with the shilly-shallying of its predecessor. "Had Lord Granville still been in office," remarked a foreign diplomatist to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, "he would have had General Prendergast stop at the Anglo-Burmese frontier, and would have summoned a European conference to discuss whether the General should push on to Mandalay."

IN the German Reichstag on December 1 a question was addressed to the Government respecting the recent expulsion of Poles from East Prussia. Prince Bismarck read an imperial message to the effect that the Imperial Government had nothing to do with the affairs of individual governments, and they, therefore, refused to countenance the discussion of the subject. He added, for himself, that he declined to reply to the interpellation, and he and the members of the Federal Council left the House. During the subsequent discussion of the Budget, Prince Bismarck returned and declared that in the Prussian Diet he would prove the necessity for having recourse to measures of expulsion, the adoption of which he deemed very wise. These measures had not been taken on account of the religious belief of those affected by them, the question being merely one of nationality. The time of Philo-Polish tendencies was over.

POLITICAL differences frequently lead to strained relations in family circles. They are, however, occasionally not without compensating effects on the other side of the Atlantic. This is illustrated by an official arrangement which took place the other day at Berlin, Langannon County, Illinois, where it has excited much interest. Postmaster Parker at that place is "a real old-fashioned stalwart Black Republican." He is represented as being "the most zealous, rancorous, offensive partisan conceivable, and fairly lives to spend his voice and dollars in the cause." Mrs. Parker, his wife, is, on the other hand, a Democrat of almost ferocious zeal. She hates all Black Republicans except her husband, and during the campaign she keeps even him on short commons, so that she can save money to contribute to the Democratic funds. Complaints have for some time been made to First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson of Mr. Parker's rabid partisanship, and it was at last decided to remove him from his office. The next question was the selection of his successor; and, after due deliberation, the Assistant Postmaster-General came to the conclusion that no more uncompromising and worthy Democrat in Berlin could be found than Mrs. Parker. That lady was accordingly, on the 29th ult., formally appointed postmaster in the place of Mr. Parker, removed—to her great delight and to the satisfaction of her numerous friends and admirers.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR KNIGHT, of the Seaforth Highlanders, on leave in England, has been directed to join the first battalion of his regiment, pending further orders.

THE following postings have been made:—To 1st Battalion:—Lieutenant Bancroft, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant Bayliss, East Surrey Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Hutton, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, Scottish Rifles. To 2nd Battalion:—Lieutenant Lad (?), Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonels Morris and Vaughan, and Major Kelsall, Devonshire Regiment; Major Evetts and Captain Douglas, Scottish Rifles.

LIEUTENANT COX, 6th Dragoons, has been appointed by the Secretary of State a Probationer for the Staff Corps.

COLONEL WALKER, 2nd Wiltshire, will vacate the command of the battalion on the 7th January, next, and will proceed to England.

COLONEL LYSTER has been permitted to reside at Dehra Dun and Mussoorie on vacating the command of the 3rd Goorkhas.

COLONEL GRIFFIN, R. A., Bombay Army, joins the Northern Force of the Camp-of-Exercise as Assistant Umpire.

MR. GEORGE MAINWARING CURRIE has been gazetted Captain of the Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Messrs. John McMillan and Frederick Sand, have been gazetted Lieutenants of the same corps.

As the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps Battalion consists of one corps only, having no separate corps attached to it for administrative purposes, it will cease to be designated an "Administrative Battalion." It will be shown in future in the Army List as the Ghazipur Rifle Battalion, and the 4th Administrative Battalion will become the 3rd.

CHOWDREYS and mutsuddies of native corps will be required to accompany their corps on service. The weighmen can be employed by the Commissariat Department. Bunniahs not required with regimental depôts will be granted free passages to where they elect to open shops.

CAPTAIN Q. GORDON, King's Own Borderers, has been directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd Battalion, into which he has recently been promoted.

MAJOR H. DE C. RAWLINS, 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles, and Captain M. G. Neeld, 17th Lancers, have been granted fifteen months' leave to England on urgent private affairs.

THE depôts of the undernamed native Bengal regiments will be moved by rail to the places named:—1st Bengal Infantry, Rawalpindi to Fyzabad; 8th Bengal Infantry, Nowshera to Sahibgunge; 9th Bengal Infantry, Peshawar to Bareilly; 15th Sikhs, Lucknow to Nowshera; and 45th Sikhs, Agra to Rawalpindi.

IT has been notified that the troopship Crocodile is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 30th inst. with the following troops on board, viz.:—The 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, from Egypt, England, and Malta, to the number of 911 of all ranks, 15 women, and 25 children, for Rawalpindi. The I Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, for Kharki; and a draft of 238 men of the 1st Battalion, King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment), Dinapore.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. W. WARD, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery in the Sind District.

COLONEL W. S. HUNT, Madras Staff Corps, Military Account Department, Presidency Paymaster, Madras, has, it is reported, been appointed Superintendent of Army Clothing, Madras. This will give a step to Major G. W. Sawyer, Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Luxmoore, Lieutenant H. M. Prior, and Captain G. B. Renny.

THE appointment of Colonel E. T. Hughes, as Military Member of Council, will not, it is expected, give a step to junior officers of that department, as an outsider will most probably be brought in either as Director-General or Inspector-General.

MAJOR W. E. GOWAN, General List Infantry, has been appointed wing commander, 38th Bengal Infantry, *vice* E. W. Dun, appointed to the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND COLONEL C. W. N. GUINNESS, Seaforth Highlanders, has been ordered to England to join the 1st Battalion, into which he has been lately promoted.

COLONEL L. F. B. CARY, 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, has been ordered to join the 1st Battalion at Belgaum.

LIEUTENANT W. C. HOOD, Royal West Surrey Regiment, has been ordered to England to join the 1st Battalion, into which he has been promoted.

THE H Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and No. 3 (Mountain Battery), 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, Royal Artillery, have been taken on the strength of the Madras Establishment, from the 9th ult.

SURGEON-MAJOR T. BREMMONT, M.D., has been permitted to retire from the service.

COLONEL A. M. RAWLINS, Royal Artillery, whose appointment to the command of the Royal Artillery, Aden, was cancelled, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Mysore Division, as a temporary measure.

THE death of Lieutenant H. Smythe, the 2nd Battalion, Warwickshire Regiment, at Pachmarhi, is announced.

THE guards-of-honour were dispensed with on the occasion of Lord Dufferin's arrival at Calcutta.

A COMPANY of Jews has been formed at Calcutta to take the place of the defunct Bengal Secretariat Volunteer Company (G), and the names of three well-known members of that community have been elected as officers of the company and submitted to Government for approval. The officers elected are Messrs. Gubbay (captain), Elias and Ezra (lieutenants).

REVISED forms of inspection reports are about to be introduced for the Royal Artillery, and are ordered to be taken into use at the next annual inspections.

A SIGHTING or trial shot is to be allowed to artillerymen with big guns in competitive practice. Why should not the cavalry and infantry have trial shots?

THE competition by mountain batteries armed with the R. M. L. gun of 200 lbs. with live shell will be carried out at 1,000 yards, instead of 1,500 yards as in previous years.

IT has been intimated in Artillery Orders that the status of the artillery drivers sanctioned for certain batteries is in all respects to be that of soldiers.

THE 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's), marched from Nowshera for Peshawar on the 21st inst., and were expected to arrive at their destination on the following day.

CAPTAIN P. E. C. SHEEHAN, 2nd Battalion, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), has been posted as Paymaster to the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment), 1st Battalion, at Dinapore.

CAPTAIN W. H. YOUNG, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Account Department, on reporting himself at Calcutta, has been ordered to Lucknow for the payment of pensioners, relieving Colonel Evans, who is to return to Calcutta.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifles furnish a strong contingent for the Delhi Camp. The party of Volunteers is under the command of the senior captain, J. Lackerstein. The lieutenants going are R. J. Reid and W. W. Burn. The officers and non-commissioned officers who volunteered for the camp have been selected by seniority. It is expected that some twenty or twenty-five Mounted Infantry will attend the camp, if Government will convey their horses free.

LIEUTENANT J. M. STEWART, (1st Gloucestershire Regiment), officiating wing officer, 5th Ghoorkhas; and Lieutenant G. F. C. French (2nd Royal Scots), officiating wing officer, 20th Bombay Infantry, have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps; and Lieutenant A. A. M. M. Faulknor, and Lieutenant G. A. Browrigg, 1st North Lanc., have been appointed probationers.

YESTERDAY'S *Government Gazette* notifies that General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., has resigned the honorary colonelcy of the Bombay Volunteer Corps.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the formation of a company of Volunteers at Ghadechi to be attached to the B. B. and C. I. Corps, with Mr. D. W. McPherson as captain and Mr. R. Wylie as lieutenant.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. ATKINS, I.M.D., retires from the service from the end of the year on a pension.

CAPTAIN W. ASHFIELD, Bo. S.C., reverts to military employ from the date of his relief of the appointment of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. P. STRATTON, I.M.D., will rejoin the Military Department from the date of his relief of his appointment under the Government of India, Foreign Department.

GOVERNMENT has decided that no mounted men from the N.-W. P. Volunteers are to go to the Camp-of-Exercise.

THE Indian Marine steamship Tenasserim, 1,760 tons, Captain G. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Perim (12th Dec.), calling at Zaila on the 13th, Berbera on the 14th, and Aden on the 17th. The following is a list of her passengers:—Brig-General Sir O. V. Tanner, C. B., Captain Mein, Marine Battalion; Lieutenant Errington, Marine Battalion; Lieutenant Fuber, R. A.; Lieutenant Graham, R. A.; Lieutenant Coxhead, R. A.; Lieutenant Ayerst, 4th By. Rifles; Mr. Ruggles, 81 European men, 4 women, 11 children, 5 native officers, 231 men, and 29 followers. A gunner named Loogood jumped overboard, on the evening of the 20th inst., and was drowned. Everyendeavour was made to save him, but without success. He was said to be insane.

DEPARTURE OF H. M'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

H M's TROOPSHIP SERAPIS, 4,175 tons, Captain A L Douglas, will sail to-morrow for England with 54 officers, 16 ladies, 10 children, 946 men, 59 women, and 128 children. The following is the list of the officers and their families:—Col and Mrs C J Moorsom and daughter, Bl, East Lancashire; Col B A Combe, Bl, 10th Hussars; Col C W N Guinness, Seaforth Highlanders; Bde Surg and Mrs H M Macbeth, By M S; Lt-Col W C Hood, Bl, West Surrey; Lt-Col W F Wilson, Bl, Scottish Rifle; Maj G Malcolm, Bl, Border Regt; Maj W Wood, Mds, Essex Regt; Surg-Maj W C Grant, By M S; Maj G E Langford, Bl Army Pay Dept; Mr and Mrs F Draper and 3 children, R H A; Surg W Coats, Bl M S; Vety Surg and Mrs J Kettle, By Vety Dept; Capt E B Nixon, Bl S C; Surg C B Hill, Bl M S; Surg T Darman, Bl M S; Surg J G Harwood, Surg H L E White, and Surg and Mrs A Ashbury, Bl M S; Capt J S Wood, Bl Bord; Surg and Mrs J Harran and one child, By M S; Surg R R K Elmes, By M S; Capt E C Morris N Lancast; Capt G G C Curtis, Mds, Oxf Lt Infy; Capt C H Alexander, Bl, Wilts; Capt C G Adye, Bl, West York; Capt R E Goold Adams, High Lt Infy; Vety Surg and Mrs S Longhurst and one child, V D; Capt C P Strong, Scottish Rifles; Capt R V R Coles, By R E; Capt and Mrs V R Rai, Army Pay Dept; Capt W de B Hatton, Bl, Seaforth High; and Capt R B Williams, Mds, Somer L I; Mr and Mrs F Eaton, Bl 8th Huss; Vety Surg and Mrs W A Crow, Mds V D; Vety Surg J A Nunn, Vety Surg J W A Morgan, and F W Farsdyke, Bl V D; Lt H L Gardiner, By R A; Lt C J Corfield, Bl S C; Lt E H Randolph, By, N Stafford; Lt H H Smythe, Mds Rl Scot Fus; Lt Perie, Bl S C; Lt F M H Marshall, Bl, West Regt; Vety Surg E H Kelly, Bl V D; Lt F S Picot, Bl, Wiltshire; Lt W H Vicars, Bl, Scot Rifle; Lt L Parke, Bl Dur Lt Ify; Lt L E Luslington, Bl, Dorset; Lt A N Roberts Bl, West Yorkshire; Lt R W Dane, By Lanc Fus; Lt W J B Wickham, By S C; Lt G E W Weltington, Bl, Suffolk; Vety Surg R W Raymond, By V D, widow and child of Hony Capt E T Fox, unattached list; wife of Lieut J Thatcher, By S C; wife and 2 children of Lieut Allen, Bl, S C; widow of Major A F Lamb, late [illegible]; and widow and child of Major W H Marriot, late [illegible].

THE BROACH RIOT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, DEC. 23.

THE greater portion of this day was occupied by the magistrate before whom the Talavias are undergoing their trial in taking down the statements of those of the prisoners who have not already made confessions. These were about thirty-five in number, and they all told the same story, which was to the effect that they were not engaged in the riot and had nothing whatever to do with it. Some pleaded an alibi, saying that they were in their villages peacefully following their vocations when they were apprehended by the police. Others said that they had been taken up, while they were on their way home returning from the fair at Shukaltirath. On the other hand, the prosecution has identified many of the prisoners as having been implicated in the affray, and the evidence to this effect was supplemented to-day by that of Hujakhan Hamidkhan, a police inspector, who produced a number of rags found either in the huts or about the persons of some half a dozen of the accused. They were marked with stains of blood, which one of the prisoners accounted for by saying that the blood had been drawn from him through the violence of the police. The favourite line of defence adopted by the prisoners is that they are the victims of police zoolum. If we were to accept their story the police have placed in the dock entirely innocent people, simply because they have the misfortune to belong to the class of Talavias, while the real culprits have been allowed, by some occult means, to disappear from the earth. There may, however, be some innocent men among them, and before framing his charge it will be for the magistrate to decide which of the prisoners should be discharged for want of sufficient evidence to convict them. Besides raising the popular cry of police zoolum, individual prisoners, when confronted by the prosecution with some damaging piece of evidence, have been ever ready with more or less plausible explanations, given evidently in the full belief that they would serve to establish their innocence in the eyes of justice. One of the Talavias, who was apprehended by a constable while running away after the encounter near the railway culvert, carrying some blood-stained clothes with him, said the clothes did not belong to him, but had been taken off from the person of a Talavia who had been killed by a bullet. Besides the evidence given in the course of the day by some of the police, Manaji Narayen, a hospital assistant in the Broach Civil Hospital, who had attended on Mr. Prescott, was called to describe the wounds inflicted on that officer. He said that most of the wounds—and they were many—were about the head, and there also were a number of bruises all over his body. Mr. Prescott had been removed in an insensible state to his bungalow, where he died shortly after 11 a.m.

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Gajanund, city police inspector, described the details of the pursuit of the Talavias and their encounter with the police at the railway culvert. He said that he set out from his house, as soon as he had received intimation of the riot from a sowar. On the road he saw Mr. Modi issuing from his house. Both he and Mr. Modi were on horseback. He saw, as he went along, crowds of people in a state of great excitement. From the police barrack at Goveri Mehel, he took with him as many of the armed police as he could find, that is, about five or six men, and with this small force Mr. Modi and the witness went in pursuit of the rioters. On the way they picked up a few policemen, whom they invited to join them. The Talavias, as they neared the railway culvert, seeing the police following them, turned back, and commenced the attack. When some of the police were hit, witness and other policemen requested Mr. Modi to give the order to fire upon the band of rioters. About three of the police were stationed on the railway line. As soon as five or seven shots were fired by the police, two or three of the Talavias rushed upon them. One man had aimed an arrow at Mr. Modi, but fortunately the string with which the bow was drawn suddenly broke. After two volleys had been fired the Talavias ran away, leaving five of their men killed, behind them. Those of the police who had been wounded were sent to the hospital for treatment. While returning from the place, the police succeeded in capturing a few of the riotors who were hiding about the bushes. A report of the occurrence was at once despatched to the police superintendent at Shukaltirath. The police went as far as Alvavud in pursuit of the men, apprehending about five more. After going about a little longer, it was thought that it would be idle to continue the pursuit. They therefore returned to the city to elicit what information they could from those who had been already captured.

The evidence was here concluded, and the magistrate will frame charges to-morrow. The court adjourned at 5-30 p. m.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND EURASIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the time is fast approaching for the meeting of the delegates of the various associations of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians at Jubbulpore for a conference on questions bearing on the interest of the whole body, may I suggest to them, through your columns, the desirability, nay advisability, of considering whether the present designation of Anglo-Indian and Eurasian should not be put aside and another term having a fuller and farther meaning adopted by the associations, instead of something which at the very starting does not point to the fact that the body is not one homogenous whole, but a divided party joined together for a time by mutual interests only? Such a term, I think, can be found by societies adopting the name of "United Association of Christians in India." It is worth while considering whether the present designation fully embraces all the individuals who are members of these associations, that is, whether all the present members are indisputably Anglo-Indians or Eurasians; also it would be worth while to consider whether these terms are liable to confusion, whether they are capable of raising irritation and discord, and whether they have not something within them which, with all attempts at unity, still keeps up somewhat the separation of feelings and sympathies between members.

It is an acknowledged fact that in the Madras and Bombay societies there are men who, being members of these societies, are neither Anglo-Indians nor Eurasians; and the Bombay society distinctly calls upon intending members to state whether they be English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, American, etc. Now, with the exception of the domiciled Englishman (according to present acceptation), none other can be called an Anglo-Indian, and yet but thirty years ago Anglo-Indian meant exactly what Eurasian is supposed to mean now. In these days an Anglo-Indian means in one acceptation a domiciled European. Again, the derivation? clashes with the accepted meaning, and how are you going to designate and separate that class of Europeans who work a lifetime in India and then retire to Europe and are known and spoken of there as Anglo-Indians, and is there or is there not for the purposes of the Association a marked difference between them and domiciled Europeans? And yet both are spoken of under the same term, while as far as India is concerned, and Indian interests and the interests which peculiarly affect the domiciled European and Eurasian, the feelings and sympathies of the two classes of domiciled Europeans and retiring Europeans are widely separated. It therefore follows that the name Anglo-Indian belongs to a fixed class, but is applied as the fancy of writers or speakers go—that it had one meaning in the past, it has another now, and may mean something else in the future.

Again, the term Eurasian is of recent coinage, and was invented to replace the terms Indo-Briton and East Indian; and nothing shows more plainly that the application is not fully realised than the fact that the Madras Society is compelled to put the word Indo-Briton or East Indian in parenthesis next to "Eurasian" to show its exact definition. It is compelled to do the same with the word Anglo-Indian by having to place in parenthesis the words "domiciled European" next to it to point the signification intended.

Since, therefore, these terms do not convey to all the exact meaning intended, their use is unadvisable, if another term bearing a wider significance and directly to the purpose can be secured; and more especially so as there are members in the Association who are, according to these acceptations, neither Anglo-Indian nor Eurasian, and to whom the application of either term would be a misnomer. But the classification of every member of every association as an Indian Christian or Christian in India cannot be cavilled at, and will remove at once that feeling of invidious distinctions which contain within themselves the seeds of irritation and repulsion and all the elements of discord in embryo. I think it will be conceded that every European who has elected to have his domicile in India, by such election is an Indian ever afterwards by adoption, and his children are Indians as much as those whose ancestors have been in India for ages. All those who go [illegible] the term Eurasian or Indo-Briton are [illegible] Eu[illegible], not Eurasians, or In[illegible] Indian[illegible], that they are Ch[illegible] distinc[illegible] separated widely fr[illegible] account sep[illegible] Parsee popul[illegible] Hindoo, and the name o[illegible] fore accepting [illegible] inct ch[illegible] proclaim their dis[illegible] out introducing co[illegible] significations and havin[illegible] separation, and exclusio[illegible] term will also embrace [illegible] Italians, French, Americ[illegible] Christians of Bombay, [illegible] whom you may find it dif[illegible] but whom it would be m[illegible] membership in the Assoc[illegible] kept out they will be so [illegible] by being thrown into the[illegible] and Hindoos when any [illegible] wherein the interests of [illegible] will clash with the inte[illegible] Mahomedans and Parsee[illegible]

It must not be lost si[illegible] present day for all pu[illegible] revenue has its popula[illegible] into the four distinct reli[illegible] and not by localities, and [illegible] amelioration we must b[illegible] create a division our[illegible] may be hurtful. The o[illegible] tions, I opine, is to obtai[illegible] by united opinion, and t[illegible] the above four classes is [illegible] at heart, and desires the [illegible] Empire, yet neverthele[illegible] conflict of interests of cla[illegible] numbers of Mahomeda[illegible] or Christians will have [illegible] or section nearest at he[illegible] in concert and union. T[illegible] to do this without diff[illegible] the Christians alone c[illegible] divided body if the ass[illegible] and Eurasians remain [illegible] remaining Christians of [illegible] a separate body. To [illegible] likely to become a da[illegible] unity of the present [illegible] threaten their very exi[illegible] serious consideration [illegible] of Anglo-Indians and [illegible] themselves the wider [illegible] term of "The United A[illegible] India," and be the mem[illegible] length and breadth o[illegible] centre where delegates [illegible] ly meet, and confer and [illegible] fare and interest of [illegible] India.

No one place or distr[illegible] superior importance, [illegible] interest and equally [illegible] terests of none may [illegible] district, or province [illegible] The delegates at their [illegible] own president for the [illegible]

[illegible] Dec. [illegible]

THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter which you were so kind as to publish, I promised "Reform," that I would assist him in his choice of a suitable career, befitting one of that body from whose sole presence at the Grant Medical College and adjoining hospital the status and calibre of the University were to be raised, and the profession receive regular reinforcements of duly qualified and efficient medical gentlemen, available for employment in the Civil and Military Departments of Government in the subordinate grade!

I also mentioned my belief that the S. M. D. is likely to be dissolved at any early date, as a reason why "Reform" should rather look elsewhere for a career. The Government have a suitable and, in a military sense, a more efficient substitute in the Army Hospital Corps, ready at hand to take up the duties now performed by the S. M. D., and it is impossible to say how soon the authorities may decide to displace the one corps by the other.

The S. M. D. certainly, as a military institution is purely an indigenous growth; it was probably organised to meet some passing contingency existing only at the time, either in the way of affording an opening to sons of those employed in the Military Department of the Honourable East India Company, who may have died from climatic causes or been killed in the field; or it may be to obtain skilled advice for its employés at a less cost than the employment of a larger number of officers of the superior service would have entailed. At least I do not know of any other country where such service is entertained in the Military Department.

But before dismissing the S. M. D. from these papers, I should like to ask "Reform" upon what data he declares the members of this department to have failed in efficiency and usefulness? Many changes have taken place since it was organised; nevertheless, it survives, its position and prospects materially improved by recent orders—a proof that the responsible advisers of Government think differently from "Reform."

As regards their qualification to practice, the testimony of Government on this point again ought to be conclusive. After being tested by an examination sufficiently searching and complete at the conclusion of their studies at the college, many of these men are appointed to medical charges ranging from the village dispensary to some of the larger civil stations and vessels of the Indian Marine, where of course, they have to treat cases that usually come under the care of the general practitioner—often removed from all other assistance than the knowledge acquired by his in his college days.

I have drawn out this letter to a greater length than I intended when I sat down to write, and now I have only time to indicate where "Reform" ought to look for a career. The civil practice in a city like Bombay, or indeed in any of the larger towns, ought to offer him sufficient employment and profit, or he may seek admission into the public service through the usual channel. But I have not the time to go into the subject now. I must reserve it for a future paper.

TRUE REFORM.

Dec. 24.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN CONFERENCE AT JUBBULPORE.

A CONFERENCE of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians will be held at Jubbulpore to-morrow. Bombay, not having had a sufficiently early notice, will not be represented. The following programme will be placed before the Conference by the Board of Direction, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Calcutta:—

DISTINCTIVE TITLE.

That while for some reasons the term "Anglo-Indian" is adapted to the domiciled community, and is the best single title that could be applied to them, yet because it is not sufficiently comprehensive and expressive, and has been strongly objected to on that score, "Eurasian and Anglo-Indian" forms the most suitable title, and should be used in naming distinctive associations, &c.

The term "statutory native" is considered artificial. It is strictly applicable only to a class of legal claims to which the community is held to be entitled under the statute, but expresses nothing of the life and associations of the community, which, though attached to the country, is inspired by the higher traditions of England.

TRIAL BY PEER.

2 That in putting forward the claim for the right of trial by peer, the Association should carefully avoid all pretence of superiority over natives, and rather urge the claim on moral and social grounds, as one which every community should enjoy, native as well as European—the right being one not of necessity involving any hostility to, or contempt for, any class, but simply a moral and social safeguard in perfect conformity with right feeling.

ANGLO-INDIAN REGIMENT.

3. That the Association steadily urge the Government to establish local regiments, including British, Anglo-Indian, and Eurasian soldiers, and perseveringly press for the maintenance of the status of the British soldier for each recruit in such regiments, and earnestly strive against all attempts either reduce Eurasians to the level of native sepoys, or to give them an intermediate position between British soldiers and native sepoys.

COLONISATION AND SETTLEMENTS.

4. That the question of colonising suitable places in a suitable climate be kept in view, the difference being recognized between the various classes of men making up the community in the Bombay, Madras and Bengal Presidencies. Some difference in occupation apparently needed for different sections of the community.

SPECIAL MEMBERS OF SUPREME COUNCIL.

5. That the Association object strongly to any unwise protest being made against the practice of having temporary special members of the Viceregal Council. The practice has prevented the Council from being a close preserve for purely Indian officials, has introduced fresh experience of English public life into Indian counsels, and given India some of her most brilliant statesmen.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

6. That the whole question of State aid in public education be carefully considered with the object of showing how inadequately the Court of Directors' Despatch of July, 1854, has been enforced, and how much the domiciled community has suffered unfairly in consequence. The question of the allotment of grants should be specially considered. Industrial schools for the children of poor parents, unable to pay, should be asked for; and the fact should be considered that free scholarships for medical studies, now open to native women, are closed against Eurasian females.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

7. That the Association should object to competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service being held in this country. An English education is considered indispensable for all entering the Civil Service in early life. Examinations in India would fill the Service with improperly qualified natives.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

8. That the Association press for an honest enforcement of the law regarding "Statutory Civilians," under which Government servants of proved service in Uncovenanted appointments were originally intended to be raised to the higher service.

It should be pointed out that, even under the mistaken administration of the statute, Eurasians have been shut out, and natives preferentially nominated. It should be shown that Eurasians are excluded from the opium and police departments, that medical appointments are not made with exclusive regard to public interests, and that no Eurasian or domiciled Anglo-Indian has been elevated to the High Court Bench or Legislative Councils.

The question of the limit of age for the Civil Service should be considered in connexion with the Despatch relating to the subject.

The hint should be thrown out that some proportion of appointments in the public services should be reserved for members of the domiciled community—not merely in their own interest, but on grounds of public policy.

9 That notice should be taken of inequalities in the Rules of Railway Services under State control, whereby invidious and injurious distinctions are maintained between Englishmen and Eurasians; or, as it is said, between Eurasians of different complexions.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and [illegible] J. Webber, w[illegible] Europea[illegible]

SONGS OF THE CABINET.

THE Christmas number of *Truth* is largely made up of a description in verse of the negotiations for the construction of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. Some of the songs, notably those attributed to the Prime Minister, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, are decidedly caustic. The two following express *Truth's* idea about the jockeying of Sir Stafford Northcote from the leadership of the House of Commons by Sir M. H. Beach and Lord Randolph Churchill:—

Yes, I'll sing you a good old song that, alas, seems out of date,
Of a fine old English Statesman who for long had served the State,
And a sterling reputation had been able to create
For his courtesy and honour and strict fairness in debate,
Like a fine old English Gentleman,
One of the good old kind.

He's never stooped to treachery, nor can he comprehend
How politicians can to tricks and throwing mud descend
Nor will he principle forsake nor sacrifice a friend,
Though he is ready to the last his party to defend,
Like a fine old English Statesman,
One of the good old times!

And need I say what is the name of this good Baronet—
This one redeeming feature of the Tory Cabinet?

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach sings:—

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
As I've forgotten mine?
Yes, certainly; for it is rot
To talk o' auld lang syne!
For auld lang syne, forsooth!
For auld lang syne!
I stabbed my auld frien' in the back,
For auld lang syne!

He'd been a trusty frien' to me,
Right gude to me and mine;
And as I drove the foul blow home,
I cried, "For auld lang syne!
For auld lang syne, kind frien',
For auld lang syne!
Take that!" and so I laid him flat,
"For auld lang syne!"

This is Lord Salisbury's candid opinion of Lord Randolph Churchill:—

Yes, though it sounds ridiculous and terribly preposterous,
This young and egotistical, most arrogant young man,
Falls foul of all those principles which, as a party, foster us,
And gives me as much impudence as possibly he can.
Instead of homage vowing to me,
Instead of lowly bowing to me,
Obeying me and praying me to let him aid my plan,
He positively sneers at me, and fleers at me, and jeers at me—
A pretty sort of treatment for a Tory nobleman!
Yes, pretty sort of treatment this, for such a nobleman!

And this is Lord Randolph Churchill's equally candid opinion of himself:—

I am not very old, you will say,
Nor have I experience so great
As those who've grown aged and grey
In faithfully serving the State;
But that is a very small thing,
For I make these old fogies soon see
That spite all their trying
And silly denying,
There's only one in it—that's me!

Yes, there's only one in it—that's me!
There's only one in it—that's me!
There's only one in it, I force them to see;
There's only one in it they're bound to agree;
And though they may clamour
Against my bad grammar,
There's only one in it—that's me!

Old Northcote too long has demurr'd,
Like the feeble old fossil he is,
And has whimper'd that I am absurd,
When his weakness I've ventured to quiz.
But he's to be kicked to the Lords,
And condemned a mere cipher to be,
Amidst his sad moaning
He'll have to be owning
There's only one in it—that's me!

Yes, there's only one in it—that's me, &c.

And as to the Marquis himself,
When in my new programme he sees
That I've placed whom I like on the shelf,
And rewarded whomever I please;
Why, he will himself have to own,
Though once he so haughty could be,
That at patronage taking
Or Cabinet-making,
There's only one in it—that's me!

Yes, there's only one in it—that's me, &c.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF HYDERABAD.

IT was decided last year by the Nizam's Government to introduce a system of Quarterly Administration Reports, with the view of showing the progress made in the various departments of Government each quarter. We believe, says the *Deccan Times*, the credit of originating the idea is due to Munir Nawaz Jung, in whose office indeed are the quarterly reports compiled, and by whom they are eventually submitted to the Minister, who writes the memorandum or review which is prefixed to each report. Hyderabad has never yet risen to the dignity of an Annual Administration Report like the other Native States of Baroda, Mysore or Travancore. Frequent attempts have been made to publish one, and it is well known that it was one of the most cherished wishes of the late Minister that the time should come when Hyderabad should be abreast of the Native States we have named in this respect. The present system of quarterly reports is a decided move in the right direction, as it will now be possible for the Political Department, with the help of the reports submitted periodically during the year to bring out a good and compendious annual report. This we believe is Munir Nawaz Jung's intention, and certainly no one in Hyderabad is more fitted for work of this nature. Despite his want of a knowledge of English, he has contrived to supply by far the most interesting publication extant in that language regarding Hyderabad. His replies to the questions of the Famine Commission Report on the Famine of 1876-7, various other reports and memoranda on Political and Financial questions (not forgetting the now historical letter on the military forces of the Indian Native States) and lastly his invaluable set of volumes on Hyderabad affairs, all these publications point to him as the most fitting of the Hyderabad officials for work of this nature, and the quarterly reports before us prove that our anticipations are warranted. That for the first quarter is much smaller in bulk than those which succeeded it. The reason for this is that the submission of quarterly returns being altogether a new order of things here, may of the officials in the districts, and some of the Departments at head quarters were behind time in submitting their reports. A remonstrance from the Minister, however, produced a marked effect during the second quarter, whose Report for which trebled its predecessor in size. The other reports for the year are now being translated into English, and will shortly be published. For the present, therefore, we shall content ourselves with noting down a few of the most salient points in the Report on the second quarter. It was submitted to His Highness who read it carefully and endorsed the following note on it with his own hand:—"I have read the first quarterly report submitted by you, and approve of your proposal to lay these reports before me periodically, as by their means I shall be informed of the general condition of the administration of the State. I am pleased with the memorandum you have drawn up on the Report, and the orders you have passed have my approval. It is with regret, however, that I notce the delays which occur in the disposal of civil and criminal cases. I consider that all judicial matters should be disposed of by the courts as speedily as possible, otherwise suitors and claimants for justice will be put to great inconvenience, and I desire that you will give the subject of these delays your attention and inform me how it will be possible to prevent their occurrence in future." Few will disagree with His Highness' remarks regarding the judicial branch of the administration. It is the weakest point of the Hyderabad Government, and will continue to be so until the remedial measures we have so frequently sug[illegible] introduced. In regard to the time occu[illegible] assessment or Jamabandi work, [illegible] some displeasure that a [illegible] too long a period [illegible] offici[illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] his [illegible] t." so [illegible] the [illegible] this [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] rket, [illegible] annas [illegible] Patels, I have [illegible] ryot to [illegible] in the open [illegible] ent demand, [illegible] plicable to all [illegible] districts, [illegible] be classed [illegible] and the [illegible] gly. I need [illegible] ssing to the [illegible] now sustain [illegible] The Minister [illegible] the Revenue [illegible] rected to take [illegible] close of the [illegible] Government [illegible] he State debt, including the amount due to the Sarf-i-Khas Treasury stood at Rs. 31,75,834. The Government had no occasion to borrow money during the quarter under review. Cash balances are not allowed to accumulate in the district treasuries as was formerly the practice. Talukdars are now ordered to retain a sufficient balance for current expenditure, and to remit the surplus to the Central Treasury at Hyderabad. We regard these quarterly reports as a great advancement indicating [illegible] a desire on the part of the Minister to keep his master, the Nizam, and the British Government equally well informed of the business transactions of the State. They will make an excellent basis for an Annual Administration Report, which we hope we may expect shortly from the facile pen of Munir Nawaz Jung.

"OUIDA" ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP.

"OUIDA" writes to the *Times*:—The elections will be in great part over before these lines can reach you, yet I cannot help drawing your attention to the statement concerning Continental peasantries put forward by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in his speech of the 16th of November at [illegible]. Some unwelcome informant had, it seems, revealed to him unpleasant facts concerning the grovelling and stationary penury and hopelessness in which the peasant proprietors of France do for the most part live. Instead of meeting this perfectly true statement by any reasonable arguments, he avoids it altogether by saying that it may be so, yet that we may go across the whole breadth of Europe north, south, east, and west, and never find a peasant on the Continent who would consent to change places with the English labourer. This extraordinary declaration no doubt sounded plausible, even impressive, to the ears of the delighted audience which he addressed. But to any one who knows the Continent of Europe at all well it is a phrase which would be comical were not its purpose criminal. The Continental peasant neither envies nor pities the English labourer, because he knows nothing at all about him. England is a vague word to the Continental labourer, as India is to the new English elector. It is something distant, uninteresting, incomprehensible to the few who have ever heard it. The greater number have never heard of it at all. Mr. Chamberlain's vision of the Continental peasant, east, west, north, and south, is of a happy being blessed in landlordless liberty and having ample leisure and learning to follow with the keenest interest every line of Mr. Chamberlain's own speeches. Alas! nothing can be further from the truth, unless it be Professor Stuart's companion picture of the Duke of Westminster passing his life in "Walking backward and forward before the queen with some coloured stick held in his hand."

One day when I was sending to the station for some through tickets to England, one of my gardeners, intelligent Tuscan, said to me, with a sigh, "What a pity to spend all that money when all the horses are doing nothing in the stables and could go so well?" "Where, then, do you think England is?" I asked him. He replied, pointing to the Carrara mountains, "I have always heard that it is over there, where the sun goes to bed: if the horses were put up one night at Prato they could go to England in two days very well. I can assure Mr. Chamberlain that this anecdote represents much more accurately than he does the average mind of the Continental peasant. This individual Tuscan was intelligent and knew English people, yet he could get no further than a hazy idea of England as "something over there." But does Mr. Chamberlain imagine that the peasant of the Basilica or the Sicilian soil, eating grass and wearing one hemp shirt year after year, knows one-tenth part as much even as this? Has he any idea of the privations and wretchedness of the southern peasantry of Italy; of the German cultivator, suffocated under taxation and tyranny of every kind; of the French labourer, whether *en metayer* or as peasant proprietor; of the Spanish people tortured by civil war, by disease, by famine, by earthquake; of the Russian moujik, dwelling, like the starved and hunted marten, in the snow, raked together in masses to be sent before the guns in war, passive and ignorant as sheep that go to slaughter? Does he know anything of these peasantries that he dares to speak of them as superior in felicity and in their native government to the English labourer? I take leave to imagine that he knows nothing; that he knows, indeed, just as much of the Continental peasantries as they know of England and English politics. There is one pregnant question which the Continental peasant always puts first if one speaks to him of England and tries to make him understand what England is. It is this—"Is there conscription for the army in England?" And when one answers that there is not, then he says, "Ah, what a happy land!" He will turn to his sons, and say, "Do you hear? There is no conscription in England." Then they also say, "What a happy country!"

If Mr. Chamberlain would defer giving that country the benefit of his counsels until he should have spent five years in studying the peasantries of other countries, he would, I think, return to his constituents a wiser man. He would not endeavour to inflame class hatreds by statements as careless of fact as they are illogical in expression. He complains that some political opponent has uttered the unkind wish to see him hanged; he forgets that not a week ago he himself told the story of the hanging of Foulon to an excited and admiring mob, and told it in such a manner that his auditors would have been stupid indeed not to receive it both as precedent and imitation. This selection of facts from history to serve the purpose of inflammatory harangues may be wrong enough; but it is, I think, still more unfair and more criminal to throw as sops to the masses loose and careless declarations which have no foundation in fact.

ELECTION RIOTING.

THERE has been a great deal of rioting through out the country in connection with the elections, and desperate attacks have been made on candidates and others. When Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, the Conservative candidate for East Denbighshire, attended to address a meeting in the National Schools at Brymbo on Tuesday evening, December 1, the schools were surrounded by a howling mob, who hurled stones and brickbats through the windows, amid the shrieks of the ladies inside, who cowered beneath seats and huddled together in the corners of the room; while, to protect them, blackboards and seats were held up against the windows by the men. An ineffectual attempt was made to disperse the rioters. Sir Watkin strove to address the meeting amid the din of the crashing glass and the howling and yelling of those outside and the cheering and shrieking of those within. At the close of his speech, as cries had been raised to kill Sir Watkin, he was taken out by a back door, accompanied by two stalwart policemen and several of his supporters into the playground, with the intention of getting away along the railway, which runs near. This manoeuvre was, however, discovered by some of the mob, who raised cries saying "here goes Sir Watkin! kill him!" The mob dashed after him. Finding some of them getting unpleasantly close, the two policemen stopped, and laying about with their truncheons, kept the foremost at bay for a time. Another dash was made after Sir Watkin. Happily, however, favoured by the darkness, he and his friends reached the residence of one of his supporters. Here his carriage shortly afterwards arrived with windows and lamps smashed. Among the missiles found in the carriage was an iron bar about eighteen inches long. Finding that Sir Watkin had escaped, the mob proceeded to complete the destruction of the school windows. Heavy pieces of wood were used as battering rams, and the window frames were completely smashed in.

On the declaration of the poll at Wycombe on Saturday afternoon, Lord and Lady Curzon were assaulted by a mob. Lord Curzon was badly cut and bruised and besmeared with mud. Lady Curzon made her escape over two fences into a builder's yard, dropping a distance of several feet on to the railway. Not until Mr. Carrington, the defeated candidate, made an appeal were Lord and Lady Curzon able to get away. They eventually entered a train some distance from the station, where they were again assailed with stones. At Loughborough, Leicestershire, as Mrs. Johnson Ferguson, the wife of the Liberal candidate, was entering the Queen's Hotel, where she was staying, Mr. Middleton, a county magistrate, it is alleged, hit her on the breast. Her husband punished her assailant, who was seized by a crowd of persons, rolled in the mud and otherwise roughly treated. At Radstock, on Tuesday night, a mob paraded the town and smashed the windows of hotels and public-houses, and their private residences. This conduct was continued on the following night. Lord Valentia, the Conservative candidate for Mid Oxfordshire, was on Monday night attacked on the road by a number of men, who completely wrecked the carriage and hurt a footman; a farmer, in trying to save his lordship from attack, got his head broken. Considerable disorder prevailed at Leominster during the polling on Tuesday. Mr. Duckham, the Liberal candidate, was knocked down and violently assaulted by a mob [illegible] to seek protection in a [illegible] stance arrived, and afterwards [illegible] a body of police. The lead[illegible] Liberal party were also assault[illegible] by a hooting and yelling [illegible] was made on Mr. H. [illegible] candidate, at Hitchin [illegible] on Tuesday. [illegible] at Wilton, on [illegible] extremely riotous behaviour [illegible] of Mr. Sidney Herbert, and on [illegible] that Sir Thomas Grove had been [illegible] was tremendous uproar. On Sir [illegible] from the Town Hall he was [illegible] crowd of several hundred persons [illegible] a body of sixty policemen, he walked [illegible] of the [illegible] who made [illegible] efforts [illegible]. An unsuccessful rush was made to [illegible] into a river. Then he became with his friends the target for a heavy shower of [illegible] and sticks. Sir Thomas was soon [illegible] with the mud missiles, and struck [illegible] with stones. His friends fared rather worse [illegible] cries were raised against him, and [illegible] rushes were made towards him. Sir [illegible] eventually reached the station, and [illegible] to make his escape.

[illegible]POOL MERCHANTS AND UPPER BURMAH.

AT a special meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. [illegible] Smith in the chair, the following recommendation of the East India and China trade section was considered:—"That the complete success of the British forces against the King of Burmah having placed the whole of his dominions in the power of the British Government, the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce beg respectfully and most earnestly to urge on the Secretary of State for India the great advantages to the trade of this country which would result from the annexation of Upper Burmah to the Queen's dominions and from the administration of the said country as part of the British Empire. This course of action would, in the opinion of this council, conduce materially not only to the extension of British commerce, but also to the permanent advantage and happiness of the inhabitants of Upper Burmah." In moving the adoption of this recommendation, Mr. [illegible] said that the only way to settle British commerce and British interests on a firm and solid basis was for us to take the administration of Upper Burmah entirely into our own hands. Our troops had met with no resistance; the people had welcomed us most heartily, and judging by what [illegible] establishment of British rule in that country would be for the advantage of everybody. They knew that unless the country were annexed there would be complications of various kinds, whereas by annexing it they would have their trade under their own absolute control, and would be able to manage matters for the good [illegible]

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of no one. Mr. Coke, in seconding the motion, remarked that as the commercial community of Liverpool interested in Burmese trade took such an important action in the matter 20 years ago, and had followed it up ever since, it was incumbent upon the council to express an opinion now that affairs had come to a turning point. There might be an impression that the question should be left in the hands of Lord Dufferin, but he could not see why commercial men, for whom Lord Dufferin was working and whose opinion he valued, should be left in the lurch. Mr. G. W. Anderson said his firm had traded a long time with British Burmah, and they had always felt the importance of getting the whole country opened up to commerce. Mr. A. Brown sympathised rather with the idea of leaving the matter for the present in the exceptionally able hands in which it was, and he thought it was almost selfish on the part of merchants to wish the question to be settled in the way that would suit their own interests best. The resolution was adopted.

AN AFRICAN EXPLORER'S EXPERIENCES.

On Monday, Nov. 30, a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held at the University of London, Burlington-gardens, W., the Marquis of Lorne, K T, president of the society, in the chair. After the transaction of the usual business of the evening, Mr W Montagu Kerr read a paper entitled "A Journey Overland from Cape Town across the Zambesi to Lake Nyassa." In the course of his paper Mr Kerr said that in the autumn of the year 1883 he sailed from England for South Africa with a view to satisfy a long-cherished wish—namely, the exploration of African lands as yet little known, and more particularly to study the character, habits, and customs of the negro races. Arriving at the Cape he made all inquiries from the best authorities as to the probabilities of his success in accomplishing a journey overland to Central Africa. He did not get much encouragement, but nevertheless, finally determined to make the attempt, whatever might be the results, to reach the Lake regions of Central Africa, and thence to proceed towards the sea. Starting from the Cape, he passed through the Orange River Free State and the Diamond Fields, and under the hospitable roof of Mr J Leask at Klerksdorp, in the Transvaal, he found Mr Selous, the well-known hunter and traveller, to whom he made his plans known, and who thought that the principal opposition to his scheme of exploration to the far north-east of Matabele land would be given by the powerful and despotic ruler of that country, Lo Benqula, whose suspicions might be aroused by a traveller wishing to go through his country without asking permission to hunt ivory or to search for gold. On the morning of the 5th of March, 1884, he and Mr. Selous left Klerksdorp, and heading to the north arrived at Lichtenberg. Thence they trekked on through Northern Bechuanaland, arrived at Khama's Town, and taking a north-easterly course reached the Tati gold fields in Southern Matabele land on Easter Sunday morning, and were welcomed by the Jesuit fathers at that place. Still pushing on they at length arrived at Gubuluwayo, the town of the great monarch Lo Benqula, the most powerful king in South Africa. Lo Benqula was suffering from gout, doubtless through over indulgence in native beer. However, they were received in a savagely courteous manner by the king. Seated on the ground beside him, they drank the beer given them by the pretty slave girls, and ate chunks of beef handed to them on the royal fork of his Majesty. A walk through the Royal harem teeming with slaves of both sexes and all sizes unfolded novel scenes. The queens luxuriated on the grass or cane mats before their beehive-shaped huts, basking their fat and voluptuous bodies like seals in the sun. Those queens were a very happy-looking group, good nature beaming out in every line of their deep brown countenances. The huts were the best constructed and cleanest he had seen. The king gave him permission to go through his country. Here Mr. Kerr parted company with Mr. Selous, and setting out at the end of May found himself after some time on the borders of Mashona land, whence he trekked on to Little Unyamwenda, where he and his party abandoned their wagons. Still constantly pushing northwards, they at length arrived at a spot from which they could see a very prominent mountain standing out boldly against the clear blue sky. His guide told him that the town of a great chief called Chuzu lay there. Reports were current that he was a bad man, and that he would kill white men; but, notwithstanding constant false reports of danger they proceeded, and on the evening of the 3rd of July they were at the foot of the mountain stronghold, and with the wildest shouts that they wished to buy food (the customary way of those people advancing to a town), which echoed again and again amid the great rocks, they skirted round the mountain, and camped on the further side of a small river close by. The chief was a young man with a bad countenance, who accused him of being a Portuguese and manifested great uneasiness at seeing the traveller in his country. Had the party not left in the dead of the night they would all have been massacred. After some time the party arrived at the town of Chibinga, on the banks of the Msinqua river. Two human skulls adorned either post of the entrance gate. Their reception was cold. Necessity compelled a prolonged stay at that town, during which time he wandered for many miles round, finding alluvial gold in sandy beds of the Msinqua and other tributaries of the Mukumbura river. The men composing his party informed him at this juncture that they were tired and must now get back to their wives; that they had wandered far from their homes and wished to retrace their steps. The natives of the town were of the Mtande tribe, and seemed to have large numbers of slaves purchased from Senga, a town on the northern banks of the Zambesi. A great feast was going on at the town. His men all seemed beside themselves with joy at the thoughts of returning home. Native beer, made from millet, flowed like water. Kudu meat was in abundance. The open centre of the town swarmed with human beings as black as ebony, a turmoil of voices rent the air, the dusky maidens danced and sang, keeping time as they stamped the ground with either foot, and following each other in long waving lines in their snakelike dance. The drums never ceased to beat for three days and three nights. In the day the feast continued, when the sun was at its greatest height, throwing down rays of fire upon the festive crowd, the fat melting in the glistening locks of their woolly heads and running all over their bodies seeming to give zest to their movements. Some time afterwards the men whom he had recruited deserted him, and left him entirely alone; but he was able, after days had passed away, to enlist six men in his service, to whom, however, he was unable to speak. At length they reached the suburb of the town of the Angoni despot, under most disadvantageous circumstances he was brought before this man, whose name was Tchikuse, and who came down with numerous followers to the centre of the town, where he (Mr. Kerr) was seated on a rock, to examine him. Tchikuse seemed to scoff at the dejected appearance presented by the traveller. He was a young man of enormous dimensions, of a light reddish-brown complexion, and rather a vacant countenance, and completely wrapped up in his own importance. Vanity beamed from every line of his fat and sensual countenance. Mr. Kerr was led into a small hut, and during the next few days a chapter of incidents occurred. A dusky daughter of Africa, whom he afterwards discovered to be the king's sister, used to come in the night and sit beside him, and in whispering tones would talk by the hour, constantly repeating her brother's name Tchikuse, with awe, and shaking her head and drawing deep sighs. Not a word of her talk could he understand. She never forgot to bring some beer (pombe) with her, the bulk of which she imbibed herself. At last there suddenly appeared, as though dropped from the clouds, a Portuguese elephant hunter who had heard of his arrival, and had come to find him. This man, Senor Da Costa, did all in his power to help him, and through the strenuous effort he put forth arrangements were made for a start. After encountering a host of difficulties, they arrived at the deserted mission station of Livingstonia, where he was deserted by some of his men. He was now in a deplorable condition and practically helpless; but on the 11th of October he was awakened at night by the natives excitedly calling out," "A white man! He sprang from his blanket, and running along the beach he set fire to the dry grass with which it was lined, and in a moment there was a great blaze of light, by which he could discern the bows of a small steamer through the darkness. Two men put off in a small boat; they turned out to be Lieutenant Giraud in command of an expedition sent by the French Government to explore Lake Bangweolo, and a Mr. Harkiss. All three travelled together until at length they arrived at Quilimane in November. It had not been his good fortune ... dinarily fertile spots wh... to the inhabitants of ov... instance the discourag... than the inducements to... Africa by European sub... left the Cape of Good Hop... shores of Lake Nyassa he ... single bead or a yard of cl... the goods were completely... natives. A short discussion... Rev. Horace Waller and M... The chairman then present... meeting to Mr. Kerr for his ... that they had there that ev... the Arctic Exploration, to wh... would extend 'hearty welcom...

DAILY IMPORTS.—D...

FROM GLASGOW...

Clan Graham s—50 kegs red ochre, Ty...

FROM LIVERPOOL...

Clan Graham s—25 cases slates, Mah... Hussen.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara s—10 cases confectionery, Esso... 12 cases currants, Essoofally Sums... cases sewing Machines, H A Geyer ... confectionery, Jamsetjee Eduljee; ... paper, G Claridge and Co.

Draco s—10 bales straw boards, Miasohil.

Umberto Arbil s—4 packages toys, Moreoas and ... packages glassware, Bharmal Bhima; 75 b... copper sheets, F W and A Graham and Co; 7... wall paper, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 200 b... copper sheets and 475 bundles yellow metal s... 1,525 tiles copper, Ralli Bros; 75 cases mat... Abdulally Shaikh Adam; 93 packages papers, ... Dawood; 135 packages oilmanstores, medicine, & ... M Goolam Hussen.

Ganges s—4 cases sewing machines, Nowrojee Hormu...

Parramatta s—6 cases printing paper, Claridge and...

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1885-86	11,676,559
Remitted from 1st April to 19th December, 1885	5,644,100
Balance to be remitted from 20th December, 1885, to 31st March, 1886	6,032,459

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F. R. C. S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained in three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, all by chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & CO.

SALE of Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in Splendid and Elegant Gilt Black Frames. By the best artists, without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction-room, at 1 p.m., an invoice of 12 cases Oleographs, comprising following subjects:—By the River, Sporting, Female Head, Popes, Good News, Flower Gatherers in the Snow Balling, Mary Queen of Scott, Sir Walter Raleigh, Hay Field, Wine Tester, Duke and Duchess of Albany, Breakfast Time, Courtship, Marriage, Prince and Princess of Wales, On the Rhine, Moss Rose and Primrose, Printer and Setter, Lake Seine, Gamblers at the Well, Madonna, Who Invited you, House of Lords and Commons, Return from Hunting, Town, Country, Question of Love, Moonlight, &c., &c.

Now on view.

S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 25th December, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong new landau made to order.
1 Second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
Do. glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong English built four-seated open carriage in very good order.
1 second-hand Bareilly cart.
1 handsome strong grey Arab gelding pony, aged, a good riding horse and is a good jumper and fast.
1 second-hand strong mail-phaeton in very good order.
1 second-hand strong buggy in good order.
1 handsome chesnut Arab horse 14-1, 5 years old, goes well in harness quiet.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Surrey Lodge, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of G. F. C. CHANCE, Esq.; the same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as tea set, teapot, ice pitcher, tea tray, cruetstand, breakfast companion, spoons and forks, fish knife and fork, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished household furniture such as a square dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, camp tables, mallet pattern chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong and writing tables, easy folding rocking low and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, teapoys with marble top ornament stands, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, four light hanging kerosine lamp, fancy wall mirrors, first rate oleographs in gilt frame, door curtains, eight tuned musical box, handsome iron bedstead with spring mattress, teak wood and mahogany fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, almira with plate glass door, wardrobe, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking uttensils, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 7th January next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway store yard, Parell, a quantity of old unserviceable stores, consisting of old packing cases, crates, boxes, glass, zinc lining, old baskets, casks, and cans, leather and India rubber cuttings, lamps, shovels, and powrahs, platelayers tools, chains wrought and cast scrap iron, 12 tons steel files iron tanks, E. F. cutlery, boxes, cotton and woolen clothing, waste paper, broken fire bricks, many other sundry articles.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th December, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Meerzamul Suewbux.

Ex. s. s. Culna.

200 tons superior 1st class teak scantlings of various sizes marked K L, G S and flower.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 26th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Fountain Hall, No 299, Parell, behind the Government House, the very valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome gilt pier tables with pier glasses, handsome 1, 4 and 6 light argand lamps by Tucker, rich table ornaments, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table in first rate order by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, marking boards and lamps complete, a handsome English strong dogcart in good order, a handsome nearly new strong mail phaeton, a handsome strong landau, a fox-terrier dog, duplex table and hanging lamps, handsome Brussels and velvet carpets, handsome oleographs and chromolithographs, &c., &c., the property of Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistry, Esq. the same comprises richly engraved glassware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle stands, tea and coffee service, ice picture, large round and oval waiters, a set of spoons and forks in case, table and piano candlesticks, table cutlery by Mappins, very handsome French-polished blackwood teakwood and satinwood furniture made to order, such as a set of blackwood telescopic dining tables in 7 pieces, drawing-room, pier card, writing and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables with or without marble tops, drawing-room, easy, reclining, office, rocking, American and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs sideboard, whatnot, a set of handsome velvet cushion, drawing room furniture in 10 pieces, inlaid and satinwood chiffoniers and ornament stands with mirror glasses, round teapoys, hat and toilet stands with mirror glasses, an English made office table, English envelope box, handsome brass and teakwood, bedsteads complete, wardrobe with mirror glasses and marble top, handsome double door almyras, clothes press, camp cots, handsome China and Japanese vases and large card plate, Brussels, Cambay and oil carpets, table and hanging lamps, Parian and marble figures, terra-cotta statues, a musical box, an eight-day clock showing dates, large rocking horse, railway rugs, large size brass swing, garden iron benches, table and teapoys, a number of choice aviary birds, bath and dispense room furniture, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome English built light dogcart in good order.
1 " nearly new strong mail phaeton.
1 " strong-built landau.
1 " English built cab.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
10 " white mulls.
3 English single perambulators.
3 " double.
2 blackwood carved ottomans.
3 " conversation couches.
1 single-barrel express Maynard rifle with case, fittings, and cartridges.
1 Snider rifle in case.
1 doubled-barrelled breach-loading central fire gun.
1 Henry's single-barrelled rifle in leather case with all instruments complete, as good as new, has been carefully tested and is Henry's best make.
1 double-barrelled pin fire gun (12 bobo) by Tipping and Lamden in oak case, with all instruments complete, is in good order and serviceable.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong office shigram.
1 serviceable strong brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Parsee Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of T. ROGER REAN, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots &c., the property of R N MANT, Esq., changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view two days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th December, 1885.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing ... and fare tables of the ... team-boats and D... the princi...

a DEL... CHEM... sir, ... So... th... of ... wa... been ... So... Non... Chlo... medi...

PURE BORDEAUX.

DR. DRUITT highly recommends this Wine as an appetising, refreshing and safe beverage, for residents in hot climates. Suitable Claret may have cold water added in proportion to consumers' tastes; such beverage assuages thirst most effectually. Avoid cheap imitations of Bordeaux. Cash Rs. 10-8 per 1 doz. bottles, or Rs. 12-8 per 2 doz. ½ bottles.

Apply to **CUTLER PALMER & CO.,** BOMBAY.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE

(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India

STONE & SON.

9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

NIGGER TROUPES.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BANJOS. From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75. Send for detailed list, post-free.

	Rs.	a.
PICCOLOS.		
Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver Keys and Slide-head, in D or G in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20	0
Ebony ditto ditto, in D, in Paper Box	10	0
FLAGEOLETS.		
Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25	0
Do. do., 2nd quality	20	0
NIGGER WIGS.		
Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7	0
NIGGER BONES.		
Per set	2	0
Ditto Ebony	2	8
A substitude for Bones, the Distinct	0	8
TAMBOURINES. WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.		
14 inches in diameter	12	0
12 " "	9	0
11 " "	6	0
9 " " with tacked head	3	0
9 " " electro-plated metal hoop	10	0
CASTANETS.		
Ebony, per set	2	8
TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.		
Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8 and	12	0
GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.		
At Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and	22	0
MODELS OF VIOLINS.		
Stradurius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	120	0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Blackwood Case, complete.		
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases, at Rs. 25 and	35	0
Violin Strings, per set	1	8
Cheap Violins and Bows, not in cases, Rs. 15, Rs. 25, Rs. 35 and	45	0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to	16	0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6	0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to	20	0
BRASS WHISTLES.		
A large assortment, each Rs. 0-12, 1, 1-4 and	1	8
NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.		
Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, and	3	8

	Rs.	a.
CORNETS.		
Best quality, by Boosey & Co., London, in case complete, Rs. 85 and	100	0
First-rate French Instruments, Rs. 35, 50 and	65	0
ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.		
English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, Full Compass, G to C, three Octaves:—		
No. 1. Mahogany Instrument, in black case (cheap but well made)	50	0
No. 2. Mahogany Instrument, Mahogany Box	65	0
No. 3. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the Keys bushed i.e., surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling, in Rosewood Box; an excellent instrument	95	0
No. 4. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument. Keys bushed metal studs (i. e., surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	120	0
No. 5. Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners—in Walnut Case	200	0
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.		
Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys, in Blackwood Lock Box	25	0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany, Lock Box	35	0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40	0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45	0
Mahogany Concertina 30 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45	0
FLUTES.		
Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected model by Boosey and Co.	100	0
Do. do. (not by Boosey) with Silver lip-plate	75	0
Do. do. without lip-plate	61	0
Do. do.	54	0
Do. do. Foreign make, in Box	25	0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and	25	0
FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS.		
A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35	0

N.B.—SEND FOR OUR NEW DETAILED CATATOGUE, POST-FREE.

LIST OF SONGS FREE ON APPLICATION,

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BEG respectfully to draw attention to their entirely new stock of fashionable JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, for which their Firm has been so many years so favourably known.

The largest and finest stock of DIAMOND ORNAMENTS and other GEM JEWELLERY, in value over SIX LAKHS of RUPEES, is now on view at Messrs. MARCKS and Co.'s, Jewellers, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay, and which, owing to the depression of trade at home, is offered at exceptionally low prices.

Everybody and all are invited, and should embrace the opportunity of making an advantageous purchase.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

43, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA CLUBS SUPPLIED.

ATHLETICS, BADMINTON, BICYCLING, BOATING, BOXING, CAMPING OUT, CRICKET, CROQUET, DUMBBELLS, FIVES, FENCING, FOOTBALL GOLF, GYMNASTICS, HOCKEY, INDIAN CLUBS, JUMPING, LACROSSE, LAWN, BOWLS LAWN-TENNIS, POLO, QUOITS, RACKETS, RINKING, RUNNING, SWIMMING, SINGLE STICK, WALKING.

UNIFORMS, COMPLETE BADGES TO ANY DESIGN IN GOLD, SILVER, PLATED METAL, SILK, WORSTED, &c., &c.

STRIPED FLANNELS, RIBBONS AND SASHES MADE IN EVERY AND ANY COLOR DESIRED.

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, PERAMBULATORS, BATH CHAIRS, INVALID CHAIRS, TENTS, LUNCHEON BASKETS, LATHES, FRET SAWS, MAGIC LANTERNS, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS

It is impossible to give prices and details of all the above appliances and apparatus, but if the order is left to Goy to do his best, Indian resident's may depend that they will get the most suitable for their purpose at lowest prices. Packing cases are charged cost price, and freight studied to save expense. Orders executed on remittances, or references.

GOY OF LEADENHALL ST., LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1817—BANKERS, BANK OF ENGLAND.

TESTIMONIAL AS TO GOY'S PURCHASE HIRE SYSTEM M — R — d, MADRAS, 7th January, 1885.

Dear Sir,—I cannot tell you how pleased I am with the handsome Bicycle you have sent me, it arrived safely on Monday, 5th inst., by the s. s. Rollo. Please accept my best thanks for all the trouble you have taken in having it built for me. I tried it the first evening it arrived—and could have gone out for some miles enjoying the ride,—it has everything I want, and beautifully finished. I shall do my best in trying to get you some orders from my friends out here. My instalments will follow monthly, and you will occasionally hear how the machine is getting on. Thanking you again, and wishing you all the good wishes of the season. I remain, yours faithfully, C. H. H.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us ... ondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International ...ition.

	CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
...	54 0	56 0
...	7 12	...
...	6 12	...
...	64 8	67 8
...	55 8	59 8
...	51 8	...
...	40 0	...
...	42 0	44 0
...	28 0	...
...	16 0	...
...	...	29 8
...	14 0	..
...	5 12	4 0
...	5 12	4 0
...	5 4	3 12
...	5 4	3 12
...	7 0	4 4
...	7 0	...
...	4 4	2 8

	CREDIT. Per Gallon without Jar. Rs. a.
...	16 0
...	14 0
...	12 0
...	11 0
...	9 4

...nacs and Whiskies in Wood An... Godown.
... 1 gal. Rs. 2 0 each.
... 2 " " 3 0 "
... 4 " " 4 0 "
4 each.

...RS.

CREDIT. 4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	27 Gals. Qtr. Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals Hhd. Rs. a.
42 0	128 0	246 0	478 0

	Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.
...	239 8
...	186 0

...rch only.

...ES ON APPLICATION.

SPECIALITIES.

SURAH SILKS.

The purity of this Silk recommends it for appearance and wear, and having been bought at SPECIAL RATES, the Prices will be found extremely low. They can be had in the following Colours:—PEACOCK BLUE, ROYAL BLUE, PINK, FRENCH, GREY, CARDINAL, OLD GOLD, SKY, STRAW, CREAM, WHITE, BROWN, AND BLACK. At Rs. 2-4 per yard.

SATINS.

This Stock comprises a Large Assortment of Trimming and Dress Satins in all the Newest and most useful Shades, and are a marvel of cheapness. DARK BLUE, LIGHT BLUE, NAVY, PEACOCK, YELLOW, OLD GOLD, BROWN, GRENAT, CARDINAL, ROSE, CREAM, AND WHITE. Re. 1-8 per yard. Extra quality, Rs. 2-8 per yard. PATTERNS SENT POST FREE.

ESPLANADE, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY; EAST STREET, POONA.

THE CASH BAZAAR LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harrassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TEST

and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India. Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.,** BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,

ARMY TAILORS,

5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A prettier, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers upcountry, who must however return the watch if not approved by return mail.

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall-marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolting and not weighing under 4½ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for the largest gold chain.

FAVRE-LEUBA CO., BOMBAY CALCUTTA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee

MAURICE GANDY

130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

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ALL LISTS GRATIS AND POST FREE.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRA... NEW OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—... pared only by J. Pepper, London. This Flui... bination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now u... stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dys... billousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the... which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, hea... drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeabl... in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomac... feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish l... motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a s... health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the... medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid... only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London,... name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.... all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medi... India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-REST... will darken grey hair, and in a few days com... bring back the natural colour. The effect is supe... that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does ... jure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-REST... is the best for restoring grey hair to its ... colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and ... lutely harmless. Recommended for destroying sc... encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR H... RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is re... Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-d... and Perfumers in London, and throughout the wor... Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced prepa... Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An Ex... Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. ... scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulp... in a few days, and commence to fade away ev... seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, bl... scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whils... enduring skin disorders that have plagued the su... for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulph... will successfully attack them. It destroys the anima... which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful ... tions, and always produces a clear, healthy, ... condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is ... most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPE... Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON T... strengthens the nervous and muscular system... proves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the h... For debilitated health from the effect of hot climate... tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TO... rouses and develops the nervous energies, en... the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and d... sion, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific re... for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every... chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous te... cies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorat... Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, th... stitution greatly strengthened, and a return to ... health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next siz... Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. P... Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. ... is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinin... iron. It is strongly recommended to residents i... and the Colonies, and should always be kept ro... use in every case of fever or febrile condition. S... TREACHER & Co.

SARSAPARILLA... Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of ... RED JAMAICA SARSAPARIL...

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED ... FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER ... HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering f... effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as T... LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of ... ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by tak... extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA S... PARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cur... asserted by those who take a little DAILY the sys... comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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